TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

OCTOBER 6, 1945

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 C

VOL. 61, NO. 5 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TREMAINE
MISS MARIE
2 WASHINGTON AVE
TORONTO 5
RDEC 27/4-R44-4

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY
10
1945
REFER.

THE FRONT PAGE

This Pushing Around

THERE is always a lot of difficulty about getting people to settle down and be contented at the end of a great war. Everybody seems to feel irritable and to be looking for the chance to say that he is being pushed around, and the favorite reaction of the man who claims that he is being pushed around is to try to push somebody else. Nobody ever says "Quit your shoving" without at the same time putting in a shove of his own.

The automobile workers of Windsor claim that they are being pushed around. We doubt if the average citizen can see much indication of such a state, but the automobile workers are told by their union leaders that it exists and they are entirely ready to believe it. Their reaction consists in going on strike, which may or may not be legitimate (we find it a bit hard to understand why union-and-company agreements are rigidly binding on companies but have no valid effect on unions), and picketing not only the factory buildings of the company but also its business offices. The "peaceful" picketing of premises where strikers have been employed, for the purpose of dissuading (by legitimate means) other persons from filling their places has long been recognized as lawful. But the besetting of a business office has no lawful purpose whatever, and is just as outrageous as would be the besetting of the offices of the union by the company's officials and shareholders—a retaliatory operation which we should like to see tried just to find out what kind of a howl of indignation the union would set up.

Similarly the Montreal butchers who undertook a vigilante performance last week no doubt felt that they were being pushed around by Mr. Donald Gordon, and that the war being over he ought to quit doing it. We do not think they were being pushed around at all, but we have no right to criticize them for believing that they were; after all, the Toronto *Telegram* and many other papers told them so. But in addition to closing their own shops they went all over Montreal and its suburbs closing up by force the shops of people who (1) didn't feel they were being pushed around and (2) didn't want to close—thereby most atrociously and unlawfully pushing around these other people. The Montreal butchers were brought to their senses by a vigorous expression of public opinion and some consequent signs of activity by the police; the Windsor strikers at last accounts were still pushing around.

—Photo, National Film Board

Cutting some of the tall trees in Canada's vast forest land, third largest in the world. Timber yield, boosted by war's requirements, will face increasing demands to fill reconstruction needs.

Labor Politics

ONE of the alarming elements in the irritable state of the public mind is the fact that a good deal of the disturbance in labor circles is apparently being directed to benefit, not the workers concerned, but a political party. There is a provincial election pending in Manitoba, and Mr. Adam Borsk, the stormy petrel of the Packinghouse Workers' Union, has been explaining that members of unions affiliated to the C.C.L. have no choice but to vote for C.C.F. candidates. This identity of a group of trade unions and a political party, while it is the worst possible thing for the party itself (for it inevitably brings upon it the distrust of the other groups of unions and of the great middle class, including the farmers, without whose support in some degree no party can stay long in power), is peculiarly dangerous in the labor relations sphere. For the party in question desires nothing more ardently than that the existing system of ownership and enterprise, profit and loss, should break down completely. Unions operated by politicians of this kind will not confine themselves to demanding only such labor conditions as the industry involved can afford. They will gladly call their members out in support of claims which are economically impossible, and will then claim that the "capitalists" are incapable of providing the required volume of employment.

There is no parallel between the present union-dominated C.C.F. and the British Labor party, because since the abortive General Strike the latter has learned the lesson that the power of the strike must never be used for political purposes, or the whole of that great element of the electorate which has no strike power will be lined up against the party which uses the strike for its political ends. No other course of conduct would ever have given the Labor party a clear majority in the British Parliament. It would be well if the C.C.F. leaders would realize that when they allow their party to be described as the "political arm" of certain trade unions they are accepting responsibility for anything those unions may do, and that is a big order.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
"War Nerves" Make Big Problems....C. P. Thomas 6
The Typical Postwar Budget.....Wilfrid Eggleston 8
First Peace Session a Failure.....Willson Woodside 12
Meat Rationing Hits Merchants..........Rex Frost 14
Government and the Strikes.......Murray Cotterill 16
Labor Plans 5 Years Close Control.....David Farrer 21
They Dress Canada's Women......Bernice Coffey 34
Mr. Wallace's Sixty Million Jobs.....P. M. Richards 42

Property or Progress?

THE Documentary Sections of the Allied Military Governments in Germany are concerning themselves with the German-Jewish owned property that was seized by the Nazi government, and like property that its owners were compelled to put up in forced sales.

The number of problems that arise in this connection are appalling. For instance, if an

(*Continued on Page Three*)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Real Halifax Not Reflected By the Halifax Newspapers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS AN "Upper-Canadian" who has been living in Halifax for some years and who likes Halifax and Haligonians very sincerely, I want to congratulate your paper on its very timely editorial, "The Real Halifax". You are quite correct in saying that the majority of Haligonians do not approve of the language nor the attitude of the two Halifax newspapers, and I might say further that the Halifax newspapers in no way present to the Canadian public a fair picture of Nova Scotia and its people.

It is unfortunate but it is certainly true, that the Halifax press has for years gone out of its way daily in a decided and determined effort to keep open and, if possible, widen the breach which exists between Nova Scotia and the rest of Canada. Unfortunately, also, these childish tirades are invariably couched in most abusive language, and I believe I am quite justified in saying that the average Nova Scotian deplores this juvenile and destructive attitude.

When you said in your article, "Unfortunately, until they can find other means of expressing their views, they will continue to be widely regarded by Canadians elsewhere as sharing the opinions and feelings of their press", you placed an unerring finger on the reason for 90% of the misunderstanding which does exist between Nova Scotia and the rest of Canada. It is most unfortunate that the two editors of these papers cannot adopt a sane and reasonable perspective. I only trust that "The Real Halifax" will be read and appreciated by these gentlemen.

For obvious reasons it would be most unwise for my name to appear below this letter if it should be your pleasure to print it.

Halifax, N.S. "ANONYMOUS"

Assuming Too Much

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. C. J. DONALD'S article in your September 15 issue has an unfair title. Giving him credit for expressing his views truthfully and without exaggeration the title of his article implies that *all industry* says *no* to wartime Liquor Laws. That is definitely not the case as there are many, many Industrial Leaders in Canada who did not and would not stoop to the practices attributed by Mr. Donald to those of whom he writes.

Never once have I or any other employee in our Big Industry (one of the largest in Canada) even been asked "Have you a permit?" My "Boss", and many more whom I know, has not been so unpatriotic, so cowardly as to circumvent the law (even though the law itself and its enforcement, or lack of it, was imperfect), nor has he ever expected an employee to do it. Never once has he practised, or suggested that any Executive or employee should practise, "Wet Entertaining" to "close" any deal—big or small, or to "break down reserve or formality—to produce friendly and personal relationships between parties to a deal," and let it be known that we have thousands of loyal business friends throughout the British Empire without such "Entertainment".

No. Mr. Donald, not "Industry says 'No' To Wartime Liquor Laws," but, "Some Industry says 'No'."

Edmonton, Alta. W. H. STERNE

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Music Editor
J. E. MIDDLETON, Book Editor
MARY LOWREY ROSS, Film Editor
MARGARET K. ZIEMAN, Feature Editor
PAUL DUVAL, Art Editor
JANET MARCH, Food Editor
JOHN M. GRANT, Mining Editor
GEORGE GILBERT, Insurance Editor
GILBERT C. LAYTON, London Financial Correspondent
HAZEL G. WATSON, Editorial Secretary

No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions. Payment, unless otherwise agreed, is for first serial rights in Canada, including the right to use quotations in promotion material whether printed or broadcast.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ont.

Vol. 61, No. 5 Whole No. 2742

Contract Sanctity

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN REPLY to Mr. Cockeram's letter in your issue of September 22, I admit that I am ignorant of the precise terms of the Russo-Japanese non-aggression treaty, if these have been published. The terms would presumably be similar to those of Germany's treaty with Belgium, violated in August 1914, and of Germany's treaty with Poland, violated in September 1939.

We do know that it contained a clause requiring twelve months' notice to terminate it; that Russia gave twelve months' notice in April 1945, and attacked Japan in August 1945. My concern is not about Russia's action, though I did regret the expressions of jubilation that greeted a breach of contract.

My chief concern is with the future, not with the past. Several important agreements have already been signed and many more will follow. How durable will these agreements be? Will they be observed only when convenient, and become scraps of paper, when inconvenient?

The sanctity of contracts is not an unattainable ideal. It is one of the foundation stones of life within a community and is recognized as such by everyone. I submit that it will also be an indispensable condition for the survival of the Society of Nations, now being born.

Toronto, Ont. W. R. SACHS

The Flag a Memorial

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CANADA is to have a national flag. Why not make Canada's flag a memorial to the fighting men of two great wars? A Canadian flag might very easily, and unhappily, become the theme of bitter controversy. As a memorial to our fighting men it attains dignity, commands respect, and wins acceptance.

All great flags are simple. Canada's flag needs the stark simplicity of the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes, the Hammer and Sickle. Sixty years ago the ensign, with the Union Jack in the upper quarter and Canada's coat of arms on the fly, was widely accepted as the Canadian flag. The Union Jack and the red ensign are part of our tradition.

Why not replace the coat of arms by the emblem worn by our fighting men—a single maple leaf? Gold if you insist—though I, for one, favor green, because Canada is in the spring and not the autumn of nationhood. A single maple leaf—token of the unity we need and our fighting men had—made our future worth while. Why not?

Chatham, Ont. VICTOR LAURISTON

The Liquor Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE of the bright spots in my literary week is SATURDAY NIGHT. The brilliance of its articles and its generally sane and balanced attitude to controversial questions is outstanding.

So one is amazed to find in the midst of so much wisdom its illogical attitude to the liquor question. I do not question its right to its conviction, but I take issue with the strange method of supporting that conviction.

A short editorial entitled "Liquor and the Law" in the Front Page of the September 8 issue is an illustration. Scarcely ever have I seen so much misrepresentation crowded into an equal space.

You attribute to "religionists" the following question and answer—Q. "What is a sinner?" A. "A man who takes a drink." I want to say that that is the direct opposite of the present stand of most religionists of my acquaintance. Unfortunately it is the attitude of the Law—the judges and juries — demonstrated every day in the police courts. Some of us have gone so far as to declare that in many cases they are sentencing the wrong man. The victim is penalized and the culprit goes free.

Our catechism is this—Q. "Who is a sinner?" A. "The man who makes others drink".

You go on to intimate that no improvement can be made in the liquor situation by any law. The reports of all the judges during prohibition days deny that. The record of rescue missions and Keeley Institutes is just as undeniable. They went out of business for lack of patrons.

Also contrary to evidence is the statement that the increase of drinking has come about through increased restrictions or in spite of them. The direct opposite is the truth. It has come about through increasing relaxation of restrictions since 1927.

I heartily agree with you that one solution is "education". Journals and newspapers are very powerful instruments of popular education. Will you join with us religionists in an educational campaign? I would further suggest that there should be special classes for brewers, distillers, politicians, shareholders, preachers and editors.

Toronto, Ont. WILLARD BREWING

Young People and Religion

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

Thanks for the article on the Report of the Committee on Religion and Life Philosophy. When we find our young people sufficiently concerned as to examine the problem of the teaching of the Christian religion in our land there is hope for the future.

It is unfortunate that the Committee failed to see the whole problem of religious education as one that goes far beyond an hour's teaching in a church or Sunday School room once a week. It is a problem that becomes involved in all the complications and difficulties of our modern way of life.

By necessity most of us spend our time in a society whose basic ideology is unchristian. From it we derive more than we realize, values, habits and beliefs which mould our pattern of conduct in a very definite degree. Conflicting standards, formulas for living, come to us every moment of our waking hours—on the radio, in the press, in literature, in almost everything we see and hear.

Nor should we forget the parents. At present in too many homes there are doubtful attitudes and practices.

It was strange that none of the young people in their Report recognized the need for education in our schools and colleges to stress the spiritual training of its pupils.

St. John, N.B. J. J. HURLEY

Pertinent Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

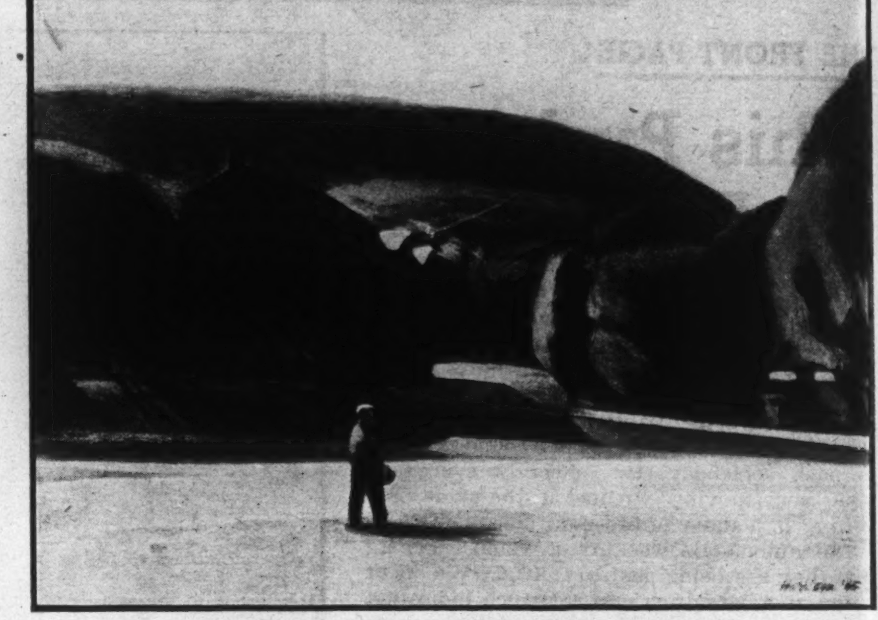
SOME weeks ago I read an article by Raymond Arthur Davies telling how a Russian farmer contributed around 100,000 roubles (or some such huge sum) of his "hard-earned" savings to buy a fighting 'plane.

How could a Russian farmer accumulate that much money on Russian collective farms? No Canadian farmer could do so. Taxes would take the most of it. Were there black markets in Russia? Was there no price control?

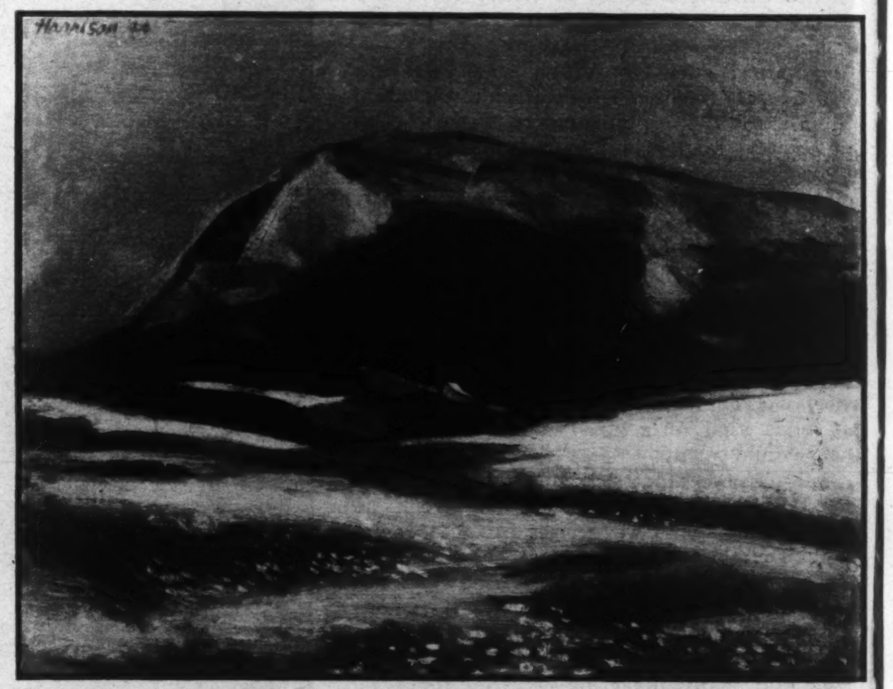
Edmonton, Alberta. R. D.

NOTE: The fact had already interested us. But the article was written in Russia and was approved by the Russian censorship—which is nothing if not exacting. Meanwhile we await supplementary news.—Editor.

Commerce And Art Blend In This Artist's Background

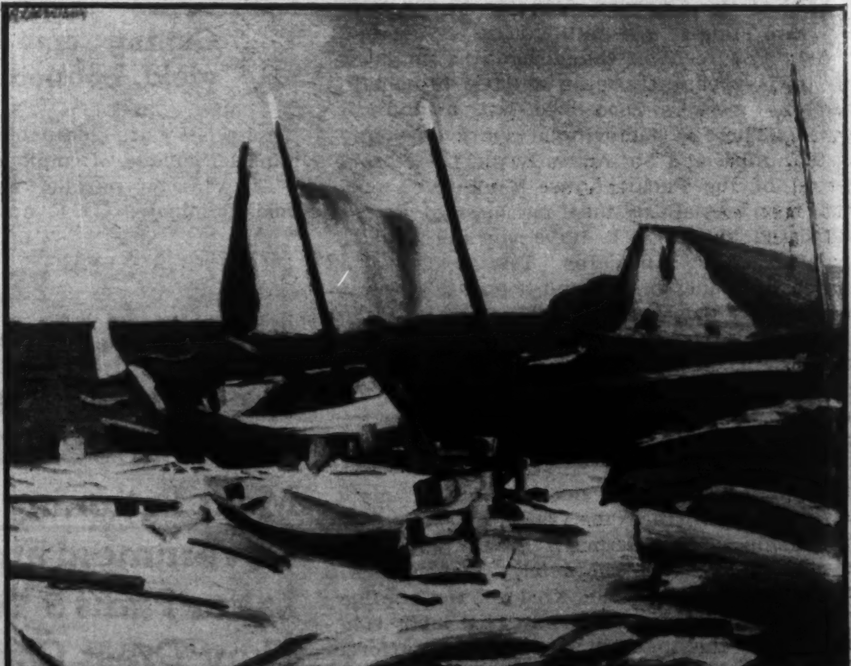


The Campus, McGill University, Montreal



Mont Ste. Anne, Percé, Quebec, and Daisy-fields

Allan Harrison, like many another Canadian artist, is a "Sunday painter." Harrison has studied under John Lyman and, in the paintings reproduced, the same sensuous pigment handling as is to be found in his mentor's canvases may be observed. This artist, whose poster designs are known more widely than his infrequent paintings, has a keen awareness of the social role played by the arts in commerce. But there are times when he likes to turn from the design of ads and booklets and relax with pigments and brush. Busy through the weekdays at commercial art for the Montreal division of the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency, he spends the weekends sketching in and about Montreal. The works shown here, now on view at Montreal's Art Association, result from "busman's holidays."



Sunny Day, Percé, Quebec

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY
OCT 10 1945
REFERENCE

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

"Aryan" German bought such property in good faith at a public sale it obviously must be taken away from him, in spite of his "good faith", and restored to its Jewish owner or his heirs. But the intention appears to be to force the future German government to compensate the expropriated "Aryan." This is a dangerous intention. If it were carried into effect we would logically have to force the future German government to compensate also those Germans whom Hitler settled in Poland and the Ukraine and whose property there has been "taken away" by the Poles and the Ukrainians.

Rather, we ought to establish the principle that no Germans who bought such property were decent; we ought to dispute their "good faith", and look with suspicion upon any future German government that compensated them.

This example may suffice to illustrate the legal and political difficulties inherent in the problem. And now let us turn to one aspect of the matter that overshadows all others in importance, an aspect concerning which we seem to be on the way of degrading our democratic conscience to replace it by a usurer's mentality.

All over Germany Allied authorities are busy compiling lists of property taken away by the Nazis from Jews and political heretics (in the Nazi sense). But no one is thinking, apparently, of the capital that was invested by Germans of that description, not in physical property, but in their brains, training, research, and creations—doctors, lawyers, scientists, professors, engineers, journalists, actors, artists. Without any reflection upon the German-Jewish businessman—is he to be more important in the future Germany than the German-Jewish professor, the doctor, and other members of the free professions? Is the restoration of his property more important to us than the restoration to their professions of those other Germans?

If we said that the value of a scientist's career, for instance, cannot be expressed in dollars and cents, and that therefore we cannot find a basis for compensating the free professions, we have indeed reached a level of barbarism. We might as well admit, then, that scientists are any good to us only if they invent atomic bombs, and we might as well enslave them to those who put the inviolability of property in Germany ahead of everything else.

Fragrance in the News

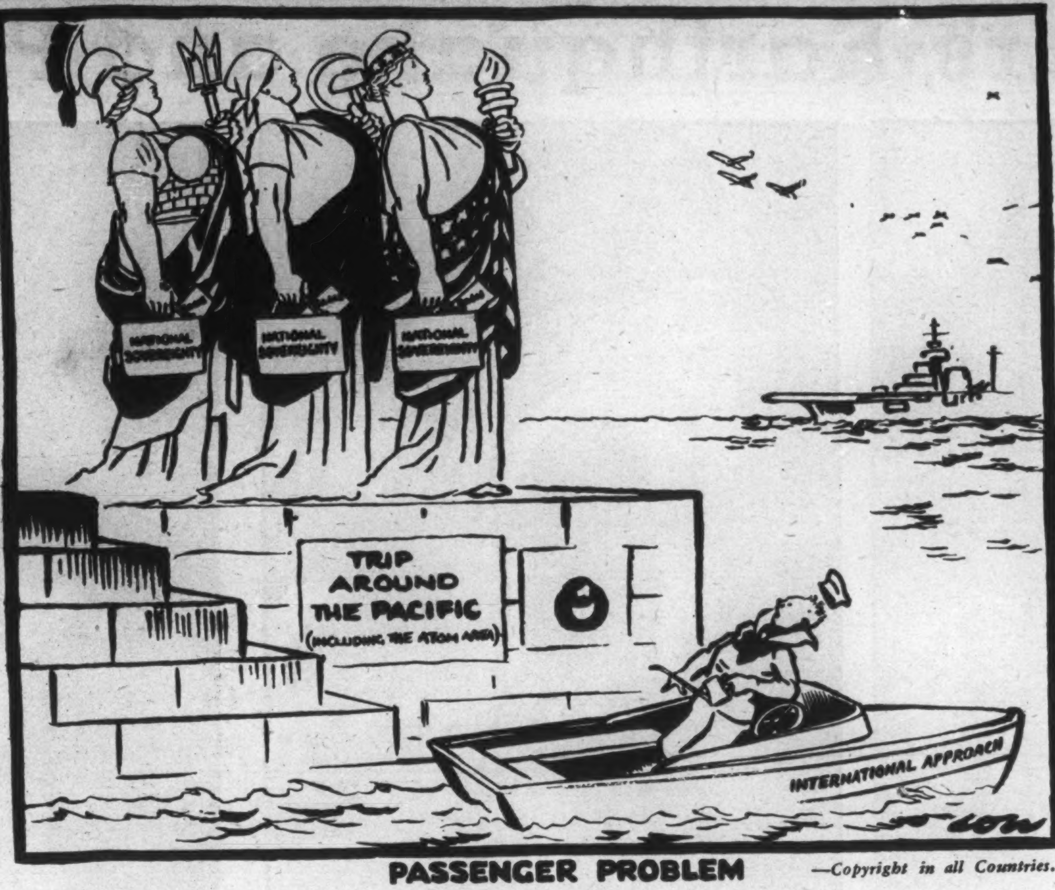
A CONSIDERABLE part of the grist of news in the daily press nowadays suggests the chant of the Witches in "Macbeth":

Double, double, toil and trouble
Fire burn and cauldron bubble.

It was therefore pleasant the other day to find in the news varied references to a more delightful subject—gardens and flowers. A late and changeable summer has had one compensation. Gardens came into effective blooming at a time when, in ordinary summers, they are fading out; and the blooms have been more vital and hardy than usual. From the news items it is evident that not merely weather but war can affect Nature's loveliest benefaction to mankind. The president of the British Florist Telegraph Association is now in America. The organization has its opposite number on this side of the Atlantic for the purpose of facilitating cable orders of floral remembrances. He reports that florist telegraph business between Canada and Europe is increasing rapidly as a consequence of peace; and is now able to reveal that during the war the "language of flowers" was carefully censored. Such a message as "A kiss for everybody" might be code for something terrible.

It is pleasant to live near greenhouses and in Britain it seems to have had special advantages. German airmen did not bomb them because they served as handy landmarks for future operations.

Another news reference, obviously a reflex from congested conditions in hospitals resulting from the war, was a protest from a physician against the custom of sending flowers to patients, because it entailed additional work for nurses. We should like to hear from the nurses about this. Our experience is that most of them find handling flowers a pleasant relaxation from changing bandages; a variation in odors at any rate.



PASSENGER PROBLEM —Copyright in all Countries.

One of the most gratifying of floral references was a story with pictures showing what had been done by the McIntyre Mine at Timmins to transform a dump into lovely flower gardens. In travels across Canada one finds that in districts where summers are short, gardens are best appreciated. Flowers bloom in Victoria and Vancouver the year around but if you want to hear real enthusiasm on the subject talk to somebody who lives in a Northern Ontario paper town like Kapuskasing or Iroquois Falls; where the season is short but long hours of daylight produce prolific blooming. Nowhere in Canada can more radiant blooming be seen than on a sunny August on the grounds of the Parliament Buildings at Edmonton overlooking the deep canyon of the North Saskatchewan. The loveliest peonies are grown at Calgary. The most delightful attribute of Halifax, of which few seem aware is its long established Tropical Gardens.

Most pictures of the work of man in Canada of late years have dealt with industralization. By way of contrast the garden scenes from Timmins are a joy.

FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

NOW thank we all our God—
That the guns are silent, and the swords are sheathed;
That sea and earth and sky are safe again;
That we were given through the years of war, strength to endure our share of hardness, patience to wait, courage to persevere;
That the toil and sacrifice, the blood and tears of those who fought in Freedom's cause, have been rewarded in the end, with Victory;
That we may hope to dwell in quietness, and give our strength to wholesome tasks of peace.
For these, and all great mercies now in our remembrance, we give humble thanks to God, and praise Him with our hearts and hands and voices.

NEIL G. SMITH

UNNRA and You

UNRRA has been mainly regarded by our people as a humanitarian project, and in this role it is surely an amazing expression of good samaritanship which redounds to the glory of those western nations whose "Christianity" is too often derided as mere hypocrisy. Whatever percentage of people in Canada, the United States, Britain and elsewhere in the western world goes to church on Sunday, their practical Christianity is expressed over and over again in projects to help their fellow-man in distress, by relieving famine on the Volga, aiding earthquake victims in Japan or succoring starving Greeks.

It is high time, however, that we took seriously another aspect of UNRRA which, we suppose, calls for the use of that ugly word "realism"; and that is its importance in consolidating our military victory through averting the unrest and possibly chaos which might spread through Europe this winter if tens of millions are left to starve and freeze. This end UNRRA has understood more readily than our politicians, and been able to act more easily, on the assumption that Europe is "one world." Had it followed the sphere of influence policy advocated by some and accepted by many, which would divide Europe in two, it would logically have funnelled its supplies, which come largely from America, into the countries of Western Europe. To its everlasting credit, it has concentrated its efforts in this first summer of liberation on relieving the more acutely distressed populations of Central and Eastern Europe.

So far, the great bulk of its supplies have gone to the Yugoslavs, the Greeks, the Poles, and the somewhat less needy Czechoslovaks. And also to its credit, the UNRRA council turned down by a majority vote in its recent London session a proposal that would have denied aid to the Italians, the Austrians and those most hapless of all Europeans, the "displaced persons" who refuse to go home because home has become foreign to them. Our Christianity is to be practical, not political; and it is recognized that Italy or Austria could dissolve in chaos to the detriment of the continent, as readily as Yugoslavia or Greece.

But the experience of this summer has shown the task to be even greater than imagined. The UNRRA council has had to call on contributor nations for still another one percent of their annual income, an appeal which Britain and the United States have already shown their willingness to meet. It is not to be doubted that Canada will prove as willing, as her policies of international aid are as generous as any. There would indeed be no point in rationing ourselves to provide surplus meat, if UNRRA were not provided with the funds to buy it.

The next few months will be the critical period, the testing time for the whole UNRRA project. It is generally admitted that the greatest danger of widespread famine, cold and unrest in Europe will come this winter, and if we can get by that period, by next year the farms which were idle this year through lack of seed grain or horses, or through military operations, can begin the long hard pull back towards normal production. Along with food, coal for the hearths of Europe is another critical problem for this winter, but one that is beyond the scope of UNRRA. It seems to call for the establishment of a European Fuel Authority—in itself another admission of the essential unity of the continental economy.

Finally, there is clothing, and here is a place where each individual can do something directly. There is shortly to be a national clothing collection in Canada, and we can warm our own hearts, and those of the recipients, by digging out that old overcoat, old sweaters and half-worn shirts, and that suit or woollen dress which we put away to wear again "some time", but never really will.

The Passing Show

THE Department of Health is preparing information for parents on how to spend the family allowances provided by the Government. This should be of great help to those who don't know what on earth to do with the wretched money.

•

"Mr. Ilsley can take over my meat business any time he likes," writes a disgruntled butcher. But Mr. Ilsley must not be expected to bite off more than he can chew.

•

Commenting on the continued postponement of the war criminal trial at Nuremberg, a B.U.P. correspondent says that the prisoners are gaining confidence with every delay. In fact, Hermann Goering is known to be putting up quite a bold front.

•

According to an article in a national weekly, "the problem of feeding your dog without meat can be met by dehydrated foods now on the market". It is too much to hope that the outcome will be a dehydrated dog.

•

Infinitives

(Dedicated to Rev. Dr. A. E. Armstrong)

Three times, alas, (Oh, shame eternal)
A split infinitive appeared
In this, our noble Family Journal.
And how a correspondent jeered!

To carelessly and crassly let
Our English suffer such a dent
Stirs us to ultimately get
A brand-new syntax-permanent.

But rumor whispers that the great
Are choosing to at once ignore
The rules and habitudes of weight
That hampered writers heretofore.

But even so, we do not care
To prise infinitives apart
Despite the fashions otherwhere,
That mar the Literary Art.

J. E. M.

•

Judging by the recent snow, sleet and rain storms over many parts of Canada, it looks as if summer is continuing well into the fall of the year.

•

We are now wondering if the former editor of the army newspaper "Maple Leaf", who was eased out of his post for writing what he believed to be true, is now cured of this distressing ailment.

•

A Russian scientific film being shown here depicts a dog being kept alive after all blood has been removed from its body. We would remind our readers that for some time now Mr. Ilsley has had similar success in his experiments on Canadian taxpayers.

•

From a Montreal paper: "Housewives in Montreal were forcibly prevented from purchasing their week-end meat ration by striking butchers." As Shakespeare once said "the time is out of joint".

•

Back In Circulation

Soon we shall see in drawing-rooms and clubs
And places which the upper-crust frequent,
Attired in spotless linen, well-cut suit,
The erstwhile out-on-active-service gent.

Quite unassuming, escort for his wife,
His speech an understatement of the fact,
He'll fade into the background as before,
Letting his bolder brothers talk and act.

Conspicuous in nothing save his way
Of fighting, shy of bringing to the fore
His active service record overseas.
—Is courage but a virtue to deplore?

J. O. PLUMMER

•

From California comes the news of a new frozen orange drink in brick form, but this is hard to swallow.

•

Discussing the shortage of medical aid in Canada's rural areas, a farm journal reveals that many persons have to depend upon local veterinary doctors. Under the circumstances, it sounds like pretty good horse sense to us.

•

The recently reported shortage of good cigars appears to be raising a smell even in the best circles.

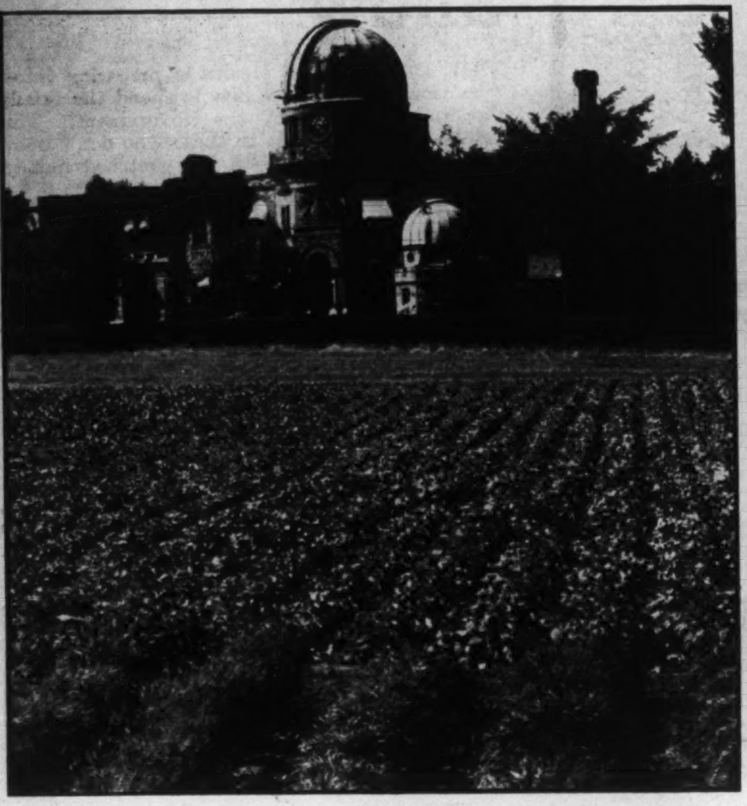
•

Perhaps The Lone Ranger could be mobilized to discover and bring to justice the authorizers of unauthorized strikes. Hyo, Silver!

•

The atomic bomb scientists borrowed from the United States Treasury a paltry $400,000,000 worth of silver to make wire for winding armatures. When pay-day comes the job of unwinding them ought to ease unemployment.

Sun and Stars, Earthquake and Precise Time



The Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, built in 1905, is situated, as this view shows, near grounds of Dominion Experimental Farm.

School children on their way to explore the mysteries of the sky at the Observatory.

A peek through a telescope is always fascinating. Here they flock around the large equatorial one to observe the sun.

Examining the coelestat under the direction of Dr. R. E. DeLury. This is a telescope for observation of the sun, consisting of three mirrors, a main and two smaller ones.

By Thelma Craig

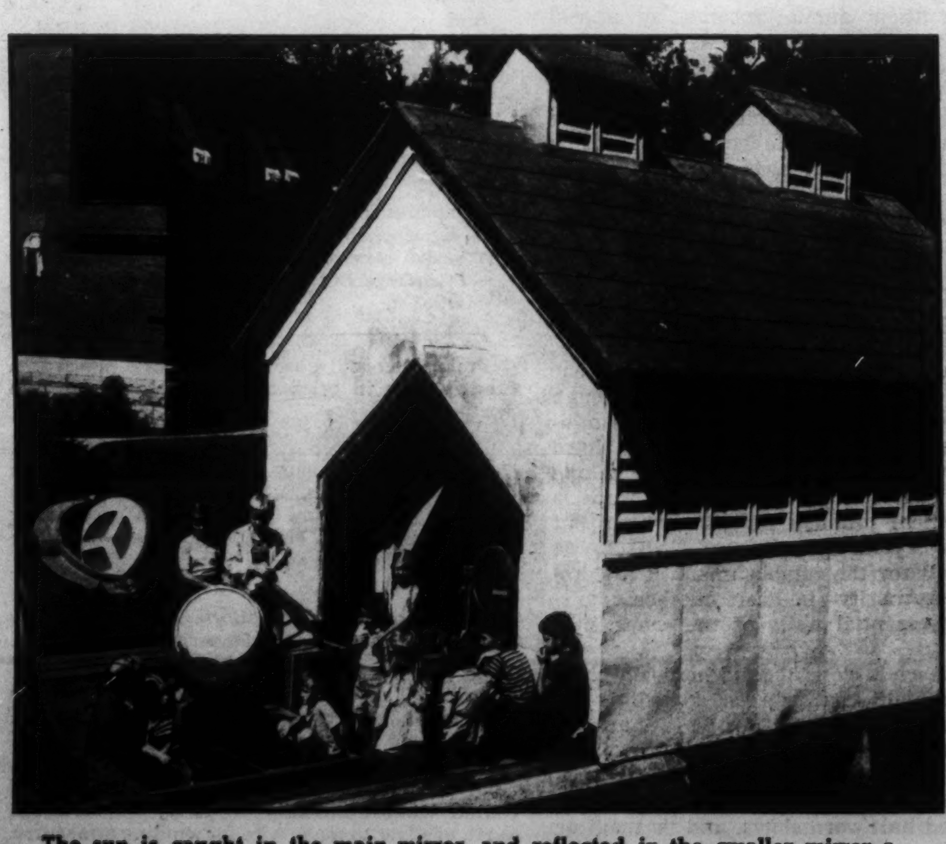
TIME marches on... in terms of millions of light years... in terms of ticking away of seconds on the clock. In Ottawa the Dominion Observatory regulates and synchronizes the time service of 750 electrically-driven clocks in Government buildings. Not only that but the whole of Canada depends for its official time on the signals that go out from the Observatory. Every day time signals are flashed at intervals to the C.B.C. network and the Department of Transport wireless. Every day the correct time is transmitted to the railways. During the war the armed services were supplied with accurate time, so essential to many of their observations and strategic moves.

The Observatory establishes its time from the stars and maintains a system of precise clocks whose accuracy is measured in hundredths of a second. These clocks are kept in vaults, and are sealed in airtight cases at a constant temperature, so that outside vibrations have a minimum effect. During the war the Observatory extended every effort towards raising the standards of precision in the reception and comparison of foreign time signals, precise time broadcasting and control of radio frequencies.

Every Saturday night children and grown-ups flock to the ivy-covered rotund red building that houses the telescope through which they view the skyways of the universe. With the 15-inch equatorial telescope the staff of the Observatory studies the spectroscopic behavior of certain short-lived variable stars and their light curves.

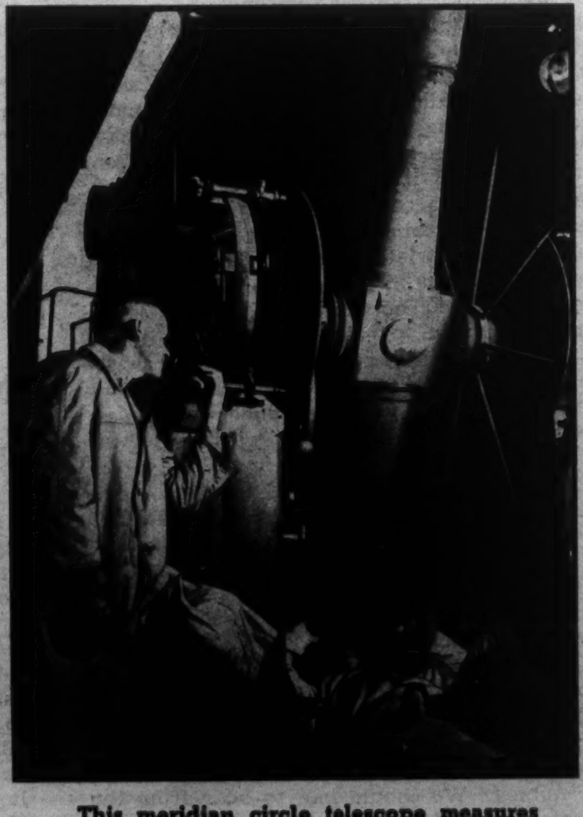
Time marches on. At the Observatory the tabulation of the results of the 1912 solar rotation observations were completed in 1943 and prepared for postwar publication. During recent years the Observatory has conducted a wide variety of solar research to discover the physical conditions on the sun's surface and their application to the general problem of the constitution of matter as well as to locate possible connections between solar activity and meteorological conditions on the earth. More especially an extensive study is being made of tree growths in various parts of the country and the mutual relation of these with sunspot curves and manifestations of wild life of various kinds.

Studies of sunspot influences have indicated that the variations of the sun exert a profound influence on those of lakes and rivers and consequently on many forms of life and on economic conditions. Ice conditions of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, for example, are believed to be affected by sunspot changes, introducing an important factor in the transportation of the United States and Canada. Variations in the discharge of the Niagara River have an important bearing on the development of electric power. It is believed that the sunspot cycle may have a possible influence on yields of grain. Moreover, all diseases of plants and animals are affected by weather conditions, and in consequence their variations are associated with the sunspot cycle. It is probable also that all organisms are affected favorably or unfavorably by ultra-violet light; the amount of this reaching the surface of the earth varies with the sunspot cycle.



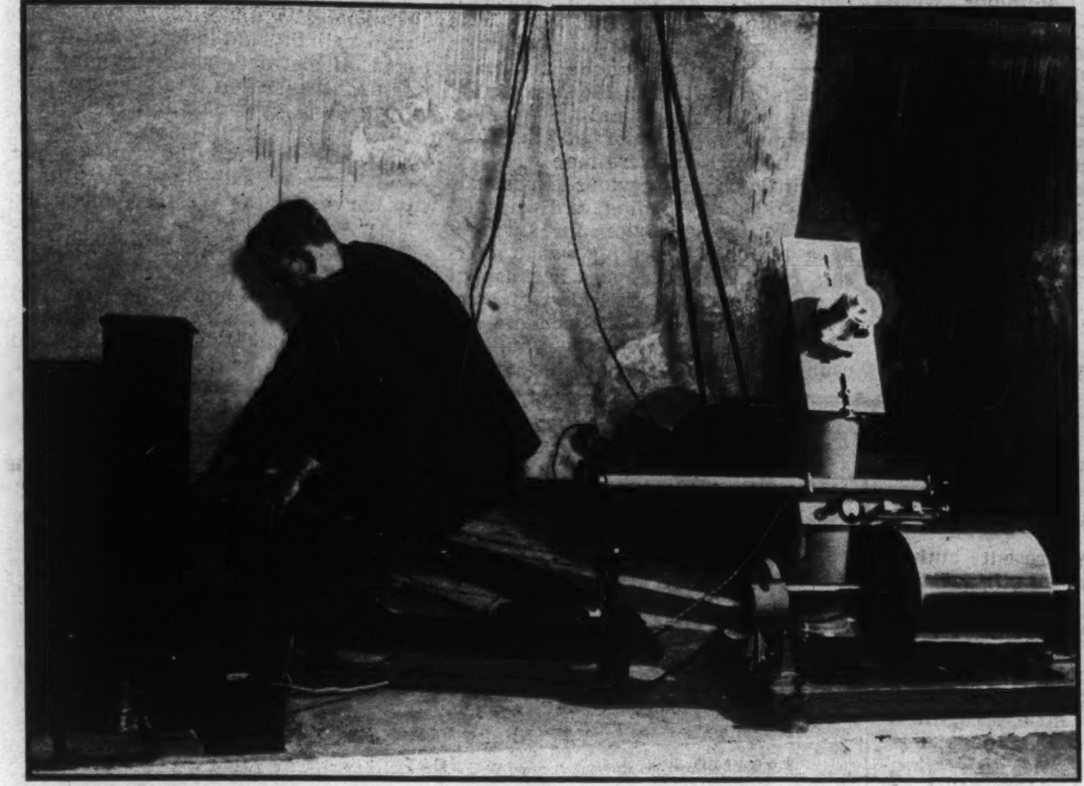
The sun is caught in the main mirror, and reflected in the smaller mirror a little above it; from the smaller mirror it is reflected and enlarged on the third mirror in a dark shed, shown here. It may then be studied and photographed.

J. P. Henderson makes a time computation. Time is recorded by means of sidereal clocks, so-called because they run on "star time."

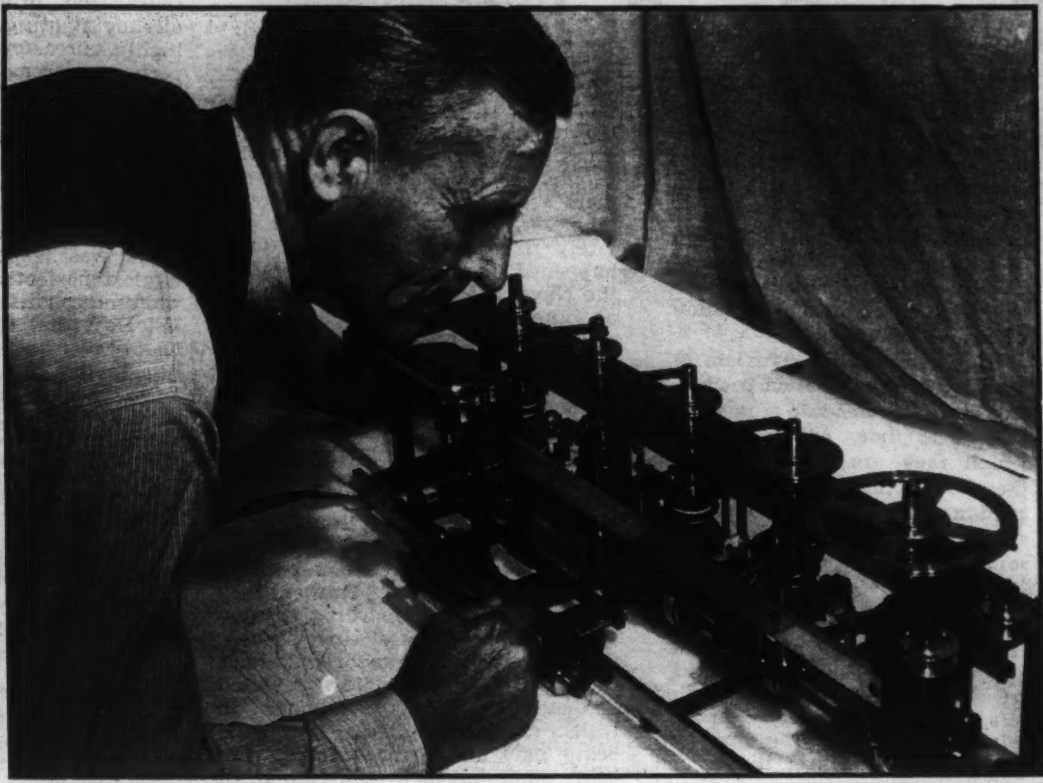


This meridian circle telescope measures the position of the stars—essential for time observation and navigational purposes.

Are Concern of Dominion Observatory, Ottawa



W. W. Doxsee sets up and adjusts a seismograph which records earthquakes. Seismograph instruments are kept in an underground vault to protect them from outside disturbances.



Many and infinitely delicate are the various instruments. Here W. E. W. Jackson analyzes magnetograms, which record the earth's magnetism. This work is important to map-makers.

Photographs by Malak

Long homogeneous records of wild life are rare but the abundance or dearth of many types of birds, insects and animals, would seem to be influenced by the variations of the sun. Even in the variation of marriage rates there is an apparent influence of the sunspot cycle. Members of the staff of the Observatory believe that in time investigations of the sunspot influence will make of the sunspot cycle a valuable factor in forecasting physical, organic and economic variables for some years in advance.

SEISMOLOGY, a study of earthquakes, is an important feature of the work of the Observatory. It maintains eight seismograph stations, recording all earth tremors. Detailed observations were made of the recent earthquake which had its epicentre near Cornwall, Ontario. Gradually the observatory has become a clearing-house for the seismological literature of the world. In 1907 the Observatory began a magnetic survey of Canada; at all stations occupied, observations are made for declination, dip and total force. During the war important information relating both to observed and theoretical data was supplied for navigation purposes as well as for charts for aerial use. A study has also been made of the figure of the earth and the nature of subterranean strata. (Results in Canada and elsewhere show the main irregularities in structure are in the upper crust of the earth extending to a depth of perhaps 50 miles.) The staff has cooperated with the Geological Survey in investigations of gravitational methods of prospecting.

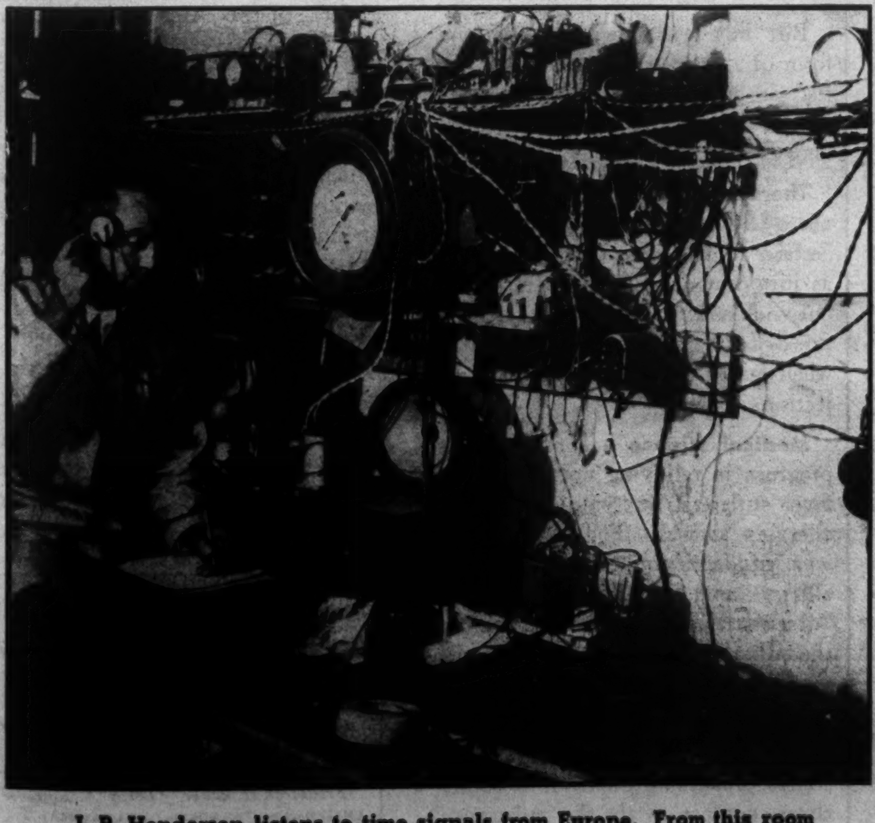
The Observatory has carried on extensive latitude and longitude observations at various points in Canada. It has also cooperated in international determinations of several longitudes. Actually the inspiration for the founding of the Dominion Observatory dates back to 1885 when the first modern longitude determinations were made in Canada.

One of the conditions upon which British Columbia entered the Dominion was the speedy construction of a transcontinental railway in consideration of which there was granted by British Columbia to the Dominion a strip of land 20 miles wide on each side of the projected railway, and extending from the eastern boundary of British Columbia to the Pacific Coast, a distance of over 500 miles.

The mountains provided an impediment; it was obviously impossible to extend the system of surveys through the mountains by the running of standard base lines and meridians. For the survey of the railway belt the only alternative was a detailed azimuth survey tied in here and there to points whose latitudes and longitudes had been determined by astronomical methods.

After a couple of years of work it appeared evident that work of a similar kind would be required at many points throughout Canada and that a fixed observatory was a necessity for setting up and adjusting instruments if for no other reason. Consequently in 1887 the Surveyor-General recommended the establishment of an observatory "in connection with the longitude work in the West". In 1901 the present site was chosen and the order for the equatorial telescope given. In April, 1905, the present building was occupied.

Astronomical methods determine longitude and latitude. Here, the Dominion Astronomer, Dr. R. Meldrum Stewart, measures longitude and latitude of a point on a map.



J. P. Henderson listens to time signals from Europe. From this room time signals are transmitted to all parts of Canada. An effort is made to eliminate variations as fine as a hundredth of a second.

J. L. O'Connor examines tree-growth rings to determine the effect of sunspots. The amount of growth in vegetation varies with the spunspot cycle.

Dr. Ralph E. DeLury measuring the solar spectrum with an instrument designed and built in the workshop of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.

"War Nerves" Problems Press For Solution

By C. P. THOMAS

War-caused dislocation is alarmingly evident in many phases of Canadian life. It is shown in the domestic and divorce courts, in the juvenile and the criminal courts; in recent rioting (Halifax and Sudbury, as well as Aldershot); in the economic vagrancy of casual labor.

Such casual labor, transient or occasional, means wasted productive capacity, because men work only part time, or at jobs to which they are not suited. It therefore represents an additional burden on Canada's already strained postwar economy. Some solution to such problems must be found, or the strain may become too great.

ALDERSHOT, England; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Sudbury, Ontario—these are three widely-separated places, both geographically and in the functional sense. The first is a famous military centre; the second is a busy port town and a Naval depot; the third is devoted to the mining and allied industries.

Yet these three towns, in other respects so diverse, have at least one point in common. Each has recently been the scene of a full-dress riot, and in each the riot was staged by Canadians, who are noted as an orderly and more-or-less law-abiding people. In Aldershot, Canadian soldiers seem to have been wholly to blame. A Royal Commission has lately fixed responsibility for what happened in Halifax mainly upon the Navy, but civilians and members of other services took enthusiastic part. Photographs and press reports of the Sudbury affair indicate that, although the principal actors there were civilians, servicemen present did not remain altogether aloof.

Unlike the "zombie" riots, much narrower in scope and less destructive in effect, of the war just ended, unlike the anti-conscription riots of the Great War, these three outbreaks seem to have been entirely without political bias. Rather, they were expressions of extreme dissatisfaction, of *rebellion* against specific policies, procedures and regulations. In Aldershot, the soldiers revolted against the dilatory manner in which, it seemed to them, they were being paid and arrangements were being made for their repatriation. In Halifax, servicemen and civilians seem to have been angered mainly by the closing down of business places, restaurants and liquor stores. Causes of the Sudbury outbursts were much the same.

Is there anything abnormal about such explosions of popular feeling? Consider: the delay in bringing Canadians into action, while British and even American troops, as well as those from other Dominions, were already fighting, must have seemed highly unreasonable to our soldiers; perhaps even as unreasonable as the delays responsible for the Aldershot incident. Yet their only expression of disapproval was somewhat negative applause for the Prime Minister on his appearances in England.

Again: in both Sudbury and Halifax, difficulty in obtaining food and drink was (especially in the latter city) a perfectly normal feature of wartime conditions. On V-E Day, on V-J Day, that difficulty might reasonably be expected to increase greatly. In the past, there had been no large-scale manifestation; why should these particular occasions serve to provoke those suffering hardship to violence?

Deep-Rooted Infection?

It seems to the present author that these outbreaks were in fact abnormal in the extreme, that they were, and are, symptoms of a grave and deep-rooted infection, whose seriousness, in the light of its present effects and probable future consequences, is all too little recognized among the people of Canada. It seems to him that the dislocation caused by the world-wide conflict so recently brought to a close—the mental, moral and physical uprooting—is, even in this country, very great indeed; far greater than that caused by the last War. Moreover, it seems to him that some preparation must be made to meet, where possible to avert, and to survive with as little injury as possible, the after-effects of this uprooting.

Like other infections, this tendency towards rebellion has more than one symptom. The increase in wartime divorces has very nearly kept pace with that in wartime marriages, and, no matter what one's opinion of existing divorce legislation in this country may be, it is surely evident that this means an increasing breakdown of family life, an increasing revolt against this particular bulwark of society.

Rebellion against other social foundations too, is presently taking form. The steady rise in juvenile delinquency rates, so striking in the first four years of war, was, in a way, interrupted in 1944: fewer youngsters were brought before the courts in that year — but a far greater proportion were charged with serious offences! Domestic relations courts, too, are doing a land-office business, while as a recent (August 15, 1945) editorial in SATURDAY NIGHT pointed out with justifiable alarm, dockets at criminal assizes are more crowded than ever.

All these phenomena have been recorded and duly commented upon in the daily and periodical press, though little effort to correlate the evidence and evolve some general hypothesis has been made. But another manifestation, which happens to fall directly within the present writer's field of interest, has generally been more or less ignored, presumably because statistical information has not yet been made available: this is the problem of *casual labor.*

Three Types of Casuals

Speaking generally, there are three kinds of casual workers: the transient, who moves continuously from one job to another; the absentee, who appears for work on as few as two or three days a week, though he remains in the same place of employment; and the odd-job, or handy man.

Some transients—as, for example, journeymen and certain types of farm laborers—move about because they must; others (including those about to be discussed) because they cannot or will not hold down any particular job for any length of time. Transients of the first sort are socially and economically desirable; those of the second sort are not, and may properly be considered, in most cases, as social rebels.

Estimates of the number of transient workers employed in the recent Southern and Western Ontario tobacco harvesting vary from about 2,000 to about 6,000 (the harvest was smaller than usual, and no official figures have as yet been released). In peacetime years, this work was carried out by regular farm laborers from all parts of Canada and from the United States. In 1945, according to the writer's personal observation, confirmed by that of others, fully half the workers were men who had had little or no previous experience in any kind of farming, and who had no special predilection for farming as a trade. Grumbling was universal, from the employers because of the inefficiency of this kind of help, from the inexperienced workers because of the (to them) cruel and unusual demands of their employers.

Taking an average of the estimated figures, it is apparent that there were, in this tiny branch of Canada's agricultural industry, some 3,000 transients of the social and economically undesirable type, those who cannot hold down jobs of any sort of permanency. Assuming the same proportion to hold good throughout Canada (and there is no reason one should not assume so, since, again from the author's personal experience, those now going to harvest in the West are much like those who went to the tobacco fields) the number rises to the tens of thousands.

And this does not include the transients in industry and business, those who inhabit the cities and will not go out to work in the fields. Ac-

The History of the Shoe

In France, towards 1800, we find a strong trend away from the extremely-high heel and the classic Greek costume. Women return to the use of light shoes with low heels, and Mme Récamier is reputed to have had a pair weighing less than half an ounce. Other fashionable ladies wear open sandals and adorn their bare toes with diamonds.

The SLATER shoe
combines both elegance and durability
with a perfect fit

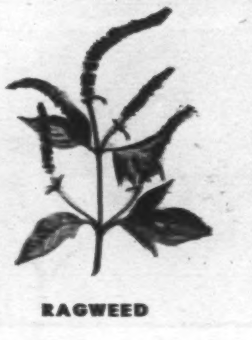
The Slater Shoe

SLATER

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Without the Slate
It is not a Slater.

S-23



RAGWEED

CAT

MILK

STRAWBERRIES

FEATHERS

ROSES

What have these in common?

They can all produce an allergy!

It's no joke to be allergic—as any hay-fever victim will gladly testify.

But hay fever itself is only one form of allergy—"allergic coryza" is its proper name—and its most potent cause is the ragweed pictured above.

There are many other kinds of allergy. Some people are allergic to certain foods—even one apparently as innocent as milk. Others break out with a skin rash on contact with furs or feathers. A few react violently when given ordinary antitoxin injections.

Medical science has made great progress in relieving not only hay-fever sufferers, but victims of other allergies as well. Today there are ways of identifying the nature of the allergy and, in many cases, of "desensitizing" the victim against the substance which causes it.

The allergic person's blood stream contains a factor which, when in contact with certain foreign substances, makes all the trouble. Sometimes contact with the substance can be reduced or eliminated. It has also been found that gradual doses, or injections, of the essence of the allergy producer bring results which are reported as excellent, or good, in 80% of the cases treated.

By desensitizing the person suffering from an allergy, he is often spared much—if not all—of the misery caused by the substance which may have affected his mucous membranes, his skin, intestinal tract, or lungs.

Hay-fever victims need to start their treatment long in advance of the time they are usually affected. Such treatment, in some cases, may prevent the development of asthma.

If you're bothered by distressing allergic reactions, see your physician about it. He may save you much unpleasantness.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
New York
Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
Leroy A. Lincoln, PRESIDENT
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

curate statistical information about these is not available, partly because of lack of cooperation on the part of both employers and employees with National Selective Service, the proper repository of such figures. However, in one middle-sized industrial city, the present writer met and chatted with more than two hundred in the course of a few days; all were of the misfit-or-rebel type; some had held as many as a dozen jobs in the course of six months, with periods of idleness included; from a quarter to a third of their number were veterans of the war just past. If the reader wishes to estimate the number of this type of worker moving from job to job in his own city, he need only go to the nearest Selective Service office, chat with the applicants and with (if these have any time) the officers assisting them.

The Habitual Absentee

The second type of casual worker, the habitual absentee, is distinctively a wartime product. He seems destined to continue, even with peace and the consequent "conversion" layoffs, many of which may be permanent; at least, to continue as long as high income taxes make it "unprofitable" for him to work too hard.

The third type of casual worker, the "handy man", has almost completely disappeared from the scene, although he is perhaps in greater demand in these times than ever before. Workingmen accustomed to high war-plant wages will not accept for such jobs; some returned soldiers the comparatively low pay offered loudly announce that they are through with this sort of work forever, that their country should treat them better than this (although at the same time they are often unwilling to accept any better treatment which may be offered).

From the personal survey of the casual-labor problem conducted by this writer, a survey which extended over a six-week period and which included personal contact with literally thousands of workers of the types described, as well as correspondence with other interested observers in other parts of Canada, the following general conclusions emerge:

(1) Like the rioters in the cities mentioned, like those who are populating divorce and police courts today, these socially and economically undesirable workers are rebels. They rebel against the necessity of taking and holding jobs not precisely to their taste or temperament; they rebel against the necessity of contributing substantial portions of their wages to the support of government; they rebel against what they consider to be the arbitrary and inefficient procedures of such agencies as National Selective Service; they rebel against the necessity, as Canada's economy subsides to a peacetime level of accepting lower wages for what they consider to be equal work (equal to that which they have been doing even if it is of less value or if the time involved is less). The results of such rebellion are evident in their present status.

Veteran Casuals

(2) Considering the number of discharged veterans already to be found in the ranks of casual labor and the rate at which men are now being discharged, it seems more than likely that these ranks will in the near future grow tremendously. True, many will eventually settle down and become truly useful members of society; but how long will "eventually be? In several cases known to the author, this type of dislocation has persisted in veterans for two and three years; and *none* of those interviewed (discharged men or civilians) had any definite, factual ideas as to their future careers. In a very real sense, they seemed to have no ambition except a vague longing for some kind of security, without the energy to strive for any kind of security. Many, of both groups, seemed quite content with a life of spasmodic vagrancy.

(3) It may be argued that casual workers of the undesirable types are always with us; and that may indeed be true. But, though it is normal in times of depression to have large number of workers who involuntarily (because jobs are then so hard to obtain) belong to this group, and though it is normal *always* to have a few, it is surely not normal to have such large numbers as above described in a time of unparalleled prosperity, when jobs are available for everyone. The present condition in Canada, when the number of such workers must be stated in five figures, is, then, abnormal. (Moreover, even if the present "prosperous" state continues, this number, as already pointed out, seems likely to grow rather than to decrease; what will happen if the employment level falls?)

(4) If the problem of casual labor, stated in these terms, is, like the problem of rising divorce rates, of family breakdown caused by increasing divorce and by such wartime phenomena as "swing shift" work, of growing disrespect for law and order (as evinced in rioting, in huge criminal dockets, and so on), if it is another product of the extraordinary upheaval through which soldier and civilian alike (though in different degrees) have just passed—then surely it deserves the same careful study and analysis which these other products have received. The total number of such workers must be determined accurately; the actual proportion of veterans among them must also be determined (incidentally, this would provide an important clue to the effectiveness of present rehabilitation and training plans); the growth or (unlikely!) decrease in their ranks must be charted; in brief, the whole problem must be subjected to proper statistical analysis. Only so can the extent of the evil, the length of its probable duration, and the severity of its present and future ill effect upon Canadian society, be exactly calculated.

To summarize:

It is the contention of this article that many unpleasant manifestations among the Canadian people, including all those above enumerated—from rioting to economic uselessness!—are the result of "war nerves", of the spiritual, emotional, intellectual, economic and physical uprooting which took place in the six years just past. The very severity of this upheaval's effects makes extremely perilous the adoption of any laissez-faire attitude towards them; not only the combat soldier, but the civilian too, is in need of effective rehabilitation. Solution of the problem involved must await more complete collation of the evidence presented by the course of events, and more complete examination and realization of the problem itself. But it is surely urgent that some solution be found, though finding it may take much time and the concerted effort of many minds.

Last, a purely practical consideration; Canada has assumed huge post-war burdens. Shall so important an economic asset as the productive capacity of such men as those described be entirely wasted? Shall they add to the burden, or help to carry it?

Everyone benefits from
GOOD STREET LIGHTING

NK
FURNITURE
RESTAUR
SHOP
Smith
FLORIST

WELL-LIGHTED streets and highways are a community investment that pays all-round dividends—in public safety, traffic facility, social well-being and civic attractiveness. They minimize night-driving hazards—thus reducing traffic fatalities. They deter crime. They speed the flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. They stimulate business.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
STREET LIGHTING

Bright streets mean a happier community—a more active community—a more prosperous community. They attract crowds to centres of shopping and amusement. They set a new stage for living and leisure . . . they set a new pace for civic growth. Bright streets today need cost no more than dim streets and modern street lighting equipment is available which provides generous light. Prominent in the development of this equipment have been the lighting engineers of Canadian General Electric whose services are at the disposal of all authorities interested in street and highway illumination.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Typical Postwar Budget Will Be Between $1.5 and $2 Billions

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE financial details given to the House last Friday by Mr. Ilsley make it possible for the first time to get a rough picture of our fiscal position as we emerge from the period of hostilities to the early postwar period.

The first thing that strikes one is the very high level of the government's current cash requirements. Though the European fighting ended in the second month of the current fiscal year and the Japanese phase (in which Canada had little opportunity to become expensively committed) in the fifth month, the over-all cash requirements for this twelve-month period will be over $5 billions. This compares with about $5.4 billions in the previous fiscal year and $5.3 billions in 1943-4.

In the first twelve-month period following the formal end of the Japanese hostilities, that is, from October 1, 1945 to September 30, 1946, the Government's cash requirements (Mr. Ilsley said) will still be of the order of $4 billions. Of this $4 billions, about 30 per cent (or $1.2 billions) will be for what the Minister of Finance calls "the normal and continuing expenses of civil government," while the remainder will be essentially demobilization and reconstruction expenditures, plus some deferred war bills, and several hundred million dollars of credits to finance supplies urgently needed by the United Nations.

Mr. Ilsley did not look further ahead than twelve months from now, but if the "normal and continuing expenses of civil government" are to be of the order of $1.2 billions after the war, it does not take much pencil work to satisfy ourselves that in the calendar year 1947 the "cash requirements" of the government will be running not far short of $3 billions, and the net expenditure, allowing for repayable loans, well over $2 billions.

Crude Guesses

What is the significance of these estimates? They enable us to form crude guesses of the over-all war deficit to the end of the demobilization period (and thus the annual cost of financing the national debt), the earliest date at which we may expect a balanced budget, and the prospects for a reduction of the current tax levels.

As of April 1, 1945, the over-all deficit since the beginning of hostilities was (as tabulated in the Recapitulation Issue of *Canada At War*) about $8.4 billions. It cannot be less than $2 billions more in the current fiscal year, and Mr. Ilsley's estimates for the coming twelve months suggest at least another billion in the next fiscal year. At the most favorable experience, the cumulative deficit due to the war will hardly be less than $11.4 billions by March 31, 1947. The earliest fiscal year in which a balanced budget can be expected thus appears to be the fiscal year 1947-48.

The cumulative deficit quoted above, of $11.4 billions is, of course, in addition to the national debt in 1939, which on March 31st, 1939, stood at just under $3.2 billions. This will give us a net debt of something over $14 billions when we emerge from the transition period to the postwar period proper. This is probably on the optimistic side, but it will serve as a rough guide. The annual interest bill after the war will be of the order of $400 millions a year. In the last pre-war year it was about $125 millions.

Basis of Comparison

Whether this is to be regarded as a staggering load or not depends on the basis of comparison, and on postwar factors which we cannot now foresee. In terms of our pre-war public finance it is very formidable. Measured against the levels of national income which some government authorities confidently expect in the postwar world, however, the interest bill can be carried without undue strain.

Since the increase in the national debt was raised by domestic borrowings, the disbursement of $400 millions a year in interest thereon will be essentially a domestic transfer. (So far from borrowing abroad, we have improved our net position by about $1.5 billions during the period of hostilities. There was little change *vis-a-vis* the United States, but we substantially reduced our indebtedness in the United Kingdom). Even so, it means that an additional $275 millions must be raised annually by some form of taxation in order to service the national debt, and to the extent that such taxation is regressive, based upon costs, or otherwise discourages private enterprise, it will be an unfavorable feature of the economy.

In examining the possibility of a balanced budget in the early future, it is necessary to have in mind the current and projected Government expenditures as measured against current Government receipts from taxes and other sources. As against current expenditures of about $4.6 or $4.7 billions, total revenues have been running about $2.6 to $2.7 billions. If the Government's cash requirements for the next 12 months are, as Mr. Ilsley says, of the order of $4 billions, it is clear that even if tax and other revenues continue at their present exceptionally high level, they will fall far short of meeting government requirements, and even if the cash requirements fall from $4 billions to, say $2.5 billions in 1947, it would require the present high level of tax revenues to satisfy them.

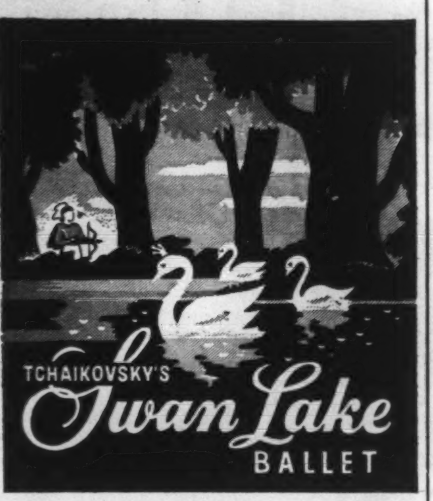
Decline in Revenues

Will revenues stay up? There are two factors to consider. There will be at least a temporary slackening in the activity of business. This is already affecting revenues. For the first four months of this fiscal year the drop was about $50 millions, nearly all due to a decline in income and excise taxes. Second, there is every prospect that Mr. Ilsley in his budget later this month will announce fairly substantial cuts in income tax rates for 1946. This will cause a further decline in revenues, which can only be offset by a new rise in the national income after the first reconversion problems are solved.

It is too soon to guess much about the level of the typical postwar budget, but some elements are known. Starting off with $400 millions a year interest on the debt, $250 millions for family allowances, a minimum of $250 millions a year for ordinary departmental expenditures, $150 millions a year to the provinces in lieu of direct taxation (if the present arrangements are continued in some form), you get up at once within speaking distance of the $1.2 billions mentioned by Mr. Ilsley last week as the "normal and continuing expenses of civil Government."

Increases in old age pensions, the introduction of health insurance, the special costs of demobilization and reconversion, the investment in projects of reconstruction, the financing of Canadian supplies to the United Nations (parts of these will be of the nature of capital rather than ordinary expenditure) and it does not require much imagination to see a typical postwar budget of between $1.5 and $2 billions.

If that is once accepted, what becomes of the hopes of low postwar taxation? To this writer it seems to be a foregone conclusion that we should become reconciled to moderately high taxation indefinitely.


TCHAIKOVSKY'S Swan Lake BALLET

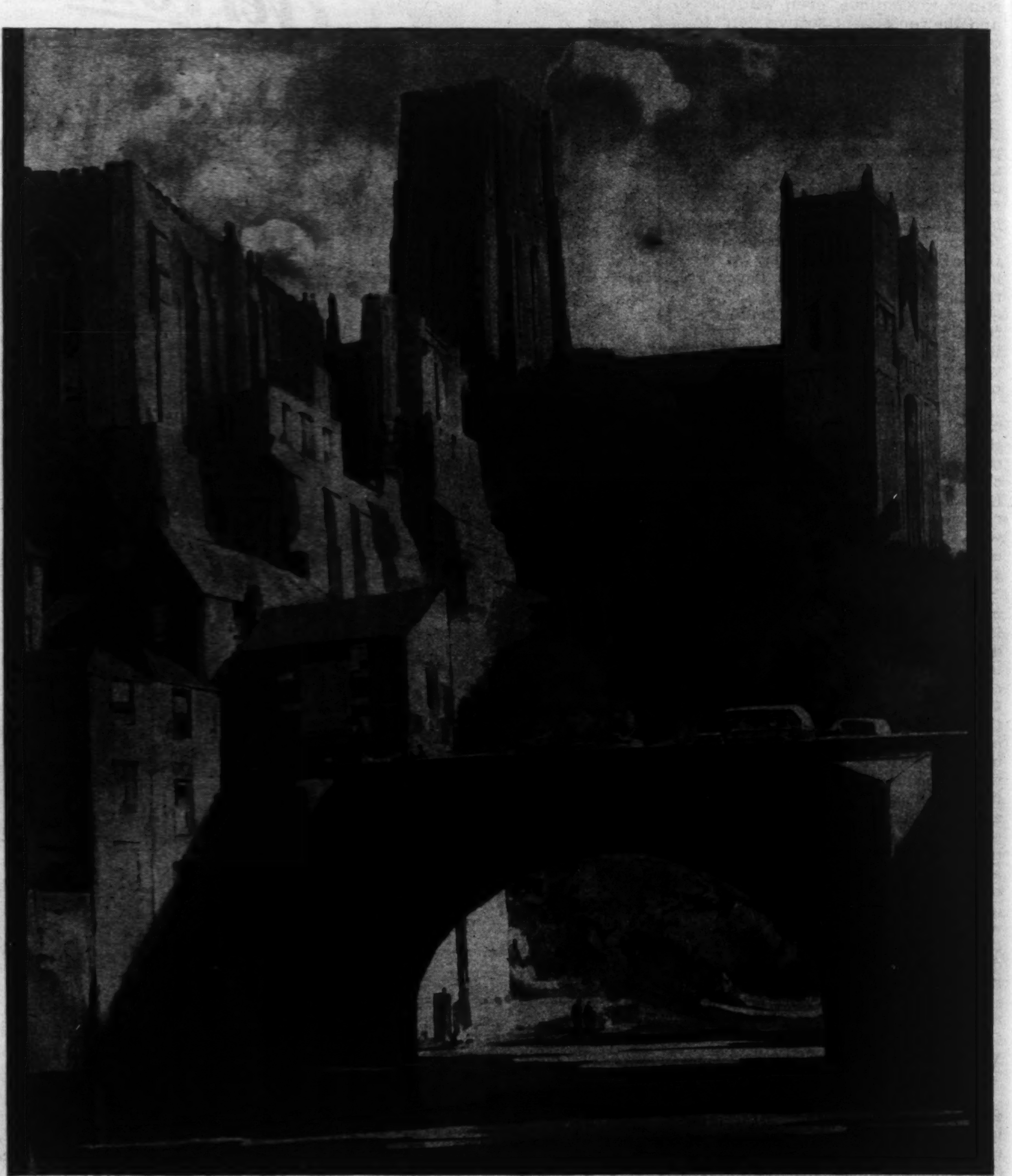
Columbia Records
Set D50 — $4.75

The music of the Swan Lake is an ideal compound of gorgeous melody and musical device in symphonic style. One does not need to have seen the ballet to enjoy its myriad felicities of instrumentation, its subtleties of rhythmic device or the quicksilver quality of the score. In this recording, the exeerpts are: Introduction; Dance of the Queen of the Swans; Dance of the Prince; Finale, Act II; Waltz; Dance of the Little Swans; Spanish Dance; Mazurka; Dance of the Cygnets; Final Scene. The recording is by Antal Dorati and the London Philharmonic.

New Kostelanetz Album!
Set D135 — $4.75 — Kostelanetz adds his own inimitable touch to Stardust; Blues In The Night; St. Louis Blues; Manhattan Serenade; Sophisticated Lady; Solitude; Mood Indigo; Stormy Weather and When Day Is Done.

Columbia
masterworks records
are made in Canada at London by
Sparton
"Radio's Richest Voice"

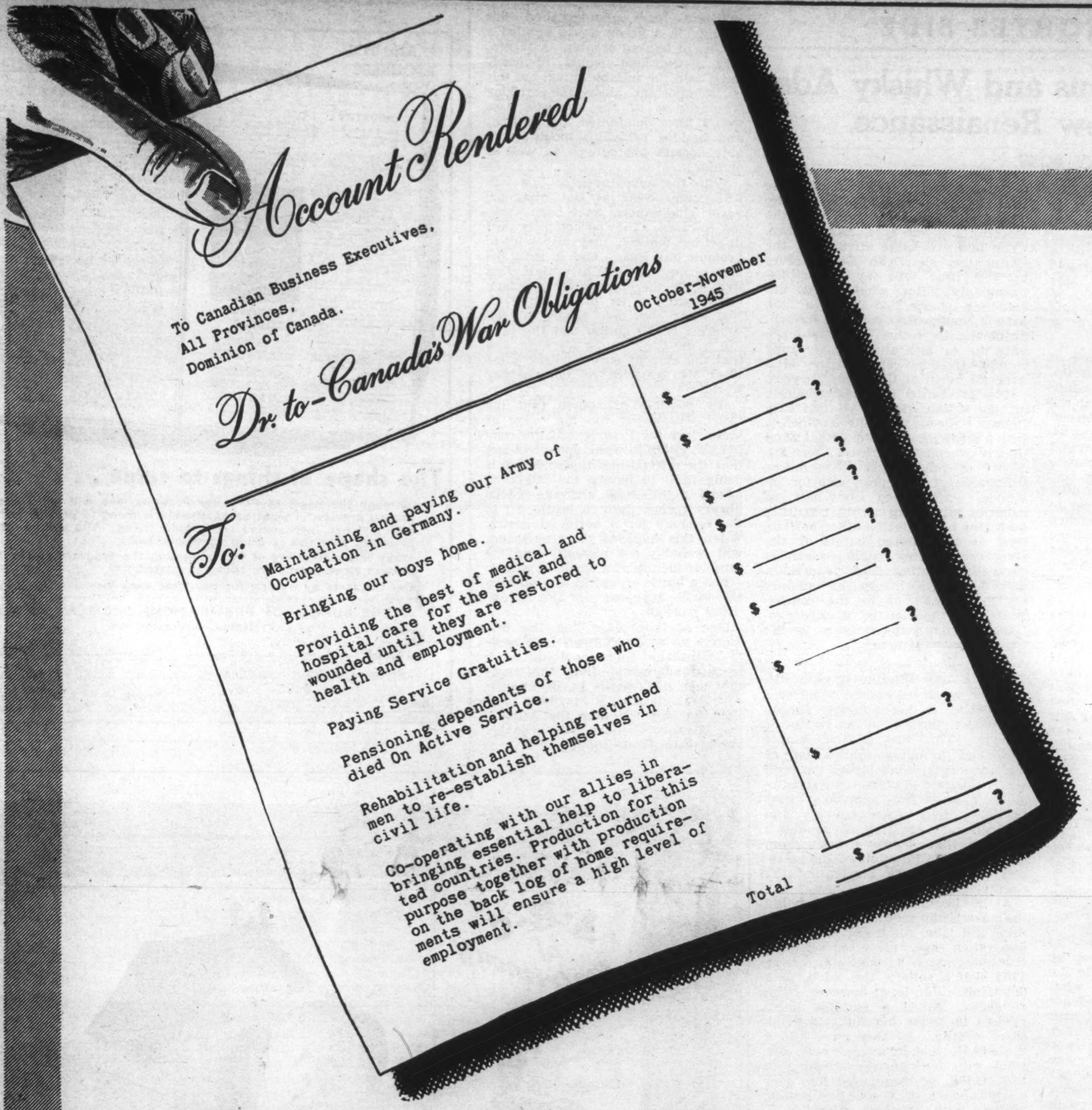
All Records Reviewed can be heard and obtained at the
PROMENADE MUSIC CENTRE
The Store With All the Records
(OPEN EVENINGS)
88 Bloor St. W. - Midway 2437


Reproduced from one of a series of posters published by the Associated British Railways.

Durham Nowhere is historical tradition more exemplified than in the dreamy, old world atmosphere of Durham. The cathedral, built by William the Conqueror, forms one of the noblest specimens of Norman architecture in England. Another tradition is the quality of WILLS' English Mixture PIPE TOBACCO. Made in Canada, it is a worthy descendant of a line famous in England for 150 years, and always associated with the finest in tobaccos.

W.D.&H.O.
WILLS'
English Mixture

QUALITY AND TRADITION



Account Rendered

To Canadian Business Executives,
All Provinces,
Dominion of Canada.

October-November
1945

Dr. to—Canada's War Obligations

To:

Maintaining and paying our Army of Occupation in Germany. $ ______ ?

Bringing our boys home. $ ______ ?

Providing the best of medical and hospital care for the sick and wounded until they are restored to health and employment. $ ______ ?

Paying Service Gratuities. $ ______ ?

Pensioning dependents of those who died On Active Service. $ ______ ?

Rehabilitation and helping returned men to re-establish themselves in civil life. $ ______ ?

Co-operating with our allies in bringing essential help to liberated countries. Production for this purpose together with production on the back log of home requirements will ensure a high level of employment. $ ______ ?

Total $ ______ ?

Although Victory has been achieved, the account, so far as Canada's obligations are concerned, is not yet closed.

We have obligations to the men who fought and bled and died for us, and to their dependents; and we have the obligation to assist in the re-establishment of Service men and women in civil life, as well as to enable those who are qualified, and who wish to do so, to complete their higher education.

We must also co-operate with our allies in bringing essential help to liberated countries. Production for this purpose, together with production on the back log of home requirements, will help to create post-war employment.

There is also the imperative need to curb unnecessary spending in order to avoid a post-war boom and its depressing aftermath. Nothing will help more to curb this unnecessary spending than continuous saving to buy Victory Bonds.

. . . . .

Within your organization please give personal direction and inspiration to the maintenance of the Payroll Savings Plan for buying Ninth Victory Loan Bonds. Each firm should increase its previous Payroll Savings Objective and urge each employee to buy double this time. *The same rate of savings* as in previous Victory Loans, will pay for twice as many bonds over the twelve month period. So weekly or monthly payroll deductions will not be increased . . . *merely maintained at the same rate for one year instead of six months.* There will not be another Victory Loan for at least a year.

. . . . .

The Ninth Victory Loan must be the greatest success of all Victory Loans. You are relied upon to do your utmost in your firm to insure that success.

Get Ready to Buy

Victory Bonds

9-32

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Beauty Pageants and Whisky Ads Point to a New Renaissance

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE recent decision of the Atlantic City Beauty Pageant Committee to rate brains along with beauty in its annual contest reminded me of a bit of dialogue overheard at one of our own early contests. "Oh I found a piece of gum under the seat!" one of the waiting contestants announced, and her companion said fastidiously, "I wouldn't touch it. You don't know *who* had it last."

It may have been the presence of such witless beauties in the line-up, along with their subsequent confidences to the press, that forced the Pageant Committee, out of sheer embarrassment, to raise its standards. The standards admittedly weren't raised very high. Candidates had to prove to the judges that they possessed some sort of talent—any kind at all—before they were allowed to enter the beauty finals. The award was a five thousand dollar college scholarship; but, as a special added inducement, the successful candidate didn't have to take it unless she wanted to.

So far the new intellectual movement is only in its initial stages. The Pageant Committee has recognized that Miss America if she is to do her country credit has to have more claim to scholarship than just the ability to tell time. She must still look wonderful in a bathing suit and know how to apply her pancake make-up, but if she is a wise candidate she will add a dab of intelligence behind the ears before going in front of the Judging Committee. Failing that she has to produce her talent, however specious. Otherwise she may see the award pass to a freckled girl who can play the marimba or a dubious beauty who was able to win the committee over at the last moment by reciting "Trees".

IN ANY case it is obvious that the Pageant Committee can't keep up its present ambivalent attitude towards Beauty and Brains. At what point should Brains take precedence over Beauty or Beauty win out over Brains? There is the question, too, of how the Judging Committee is to be composed. Will they be all Dean Gildersleeves or all Sam Goldwyns? And if they mix the Committee, which point of view would carry in case a Dorothy Lamour type should turn up in the same line-up with a Dorothy Thompson model?

Current trends seem to indicate that in a few years' time the Dorothy Thompson model will win over the Dorothy Lamour type, hands down. "The figure is quite attractive," the Committee—all Dean Gildersleeves by this time—will say rather disparagingly, "But what about her Debating Form?" Then if the sarong beauty can't compete she will automatically retire, either into private life or into an intensive study course, to bone up for the Miss America event of the following year.

This prediction isn't based merely on the action of the Atlantic City Beauty Pageant Committee, which is just a straw in the intellectual wind that is sweeping America. There are plenty of other signs—the endless succession of quiz programs for instance, which keep one half of America sitting up nights inventing questions to baffle the other half, as well as the altered habits of the street-car reading public, which is currently devoting itself to articles describing the theory of nuclear energy, instead of to the comics. Above all, there is the strange evolution that has taken place in the whisky advertisements.

IN THE old illiterate days a distiller, when he wanted to interest the public in his product, simply printed a picture of a bottle of whisky. This was a fine, simple idea and probably sold a lot of whisky, but it didn't please the restless spirits in the advertising department. The approach, they obviously felt, lacked subtlety and distinction, suggesting as it did a clientele that drank directly from the bottle. So they retired the bottle and went to work illustrating the clientele of their dreams.

At the beginning of the campaign the advertising men's ideal consumer was just the collar-ad man of a generation ago, given a sun-lamp treatment and a platinum finish. This didn't satisfy the advertising department for long, however. The consumer lacked a suitable background to prove his right to drink their whisky. So they gave him a mahogany and morocco-bound setting, with book-shelves reaching to the ceiling, or they posed him over a chess-board or a stamp-collection, always with a vague flourish of heraldry somewhere in the background.

There were two things wrong with this picture. One was that the ordinary consumer, who had no literate background and no credential except a natural thirst, was discouraged from laying claim to so exclusive a drink. The other was that the man in the picture didn't quite belong to the background himself. You had only to look at the virile yet achingly vacant face to realize that he had never read a single one of the volumes piled behind him, that he probably couldn't master the elementary moves in chess, and the mind indicated by his manly and confident pose was actually as idle as a painted dynamo in a four-color industrial advertisement. (Merely for the record there was another thing wrong with the picture. The glass of whisky held by this distinguished drinker was always freshly poured, but never drunk. There was no evidence in any of the illustrations that he ever touched the stuff himself.)

IT IS ONLY recently that the advertising boys have got round to correcting these errors. They have done this by making the ideal consumer so obviously an intellectual type that he couldn't possibly be mistaken for anything else. The new consumer looks like a younger Woodrow Wilson—the same boldly drawn nose and long speculative upper lip, the same clear gaze of the practical visionary behind the shining lenses.

For reasons of their own the advertisers have photographed this prodigy in a green house against a setting of banked orchids. A laboratory background would obviously have been the suitable thing, but this is unimportant since the striking scholarliness of the subject's face would have dominated any setting; and besides penicillin mould probably doesn't photograph as well as orchids.

With the appearance of this face it becomes clear at last what the advertising experts have been working towards. They're not interested in selling whisky; they just want to promote an idea. And it isn't the idea of getting tight in a high class way, since the glass in the scholar's hand remains, as usual, untasted. No, what they are trying to sell America is the notion that the ideal life is the life of quiet learning, and that the man of pure intellect is the ideal Mr. America of the postwar world.

It's possible of course that the trend will swing too far. One of these days the President of the company is going to wake up to the fact that the advertising appropriation is being used to induce the public to attend night-school and the public library rather than to hustle off to the vendor's for a bottle of scotch. When this happens the renaissance will probably end abruptly and the familiar picture of a bottle of whisky—just a bottle of whisky and nothing else—will reappear in the advertising section.

One of these days, too, the promoters of beauty contests may come to realize that there's nothing much more fundamental than the truth that men don't make passes at girls who wear glasses. It may take some time, but when it does the Atlantic City Beauty Contest will probably get back to its old footing.

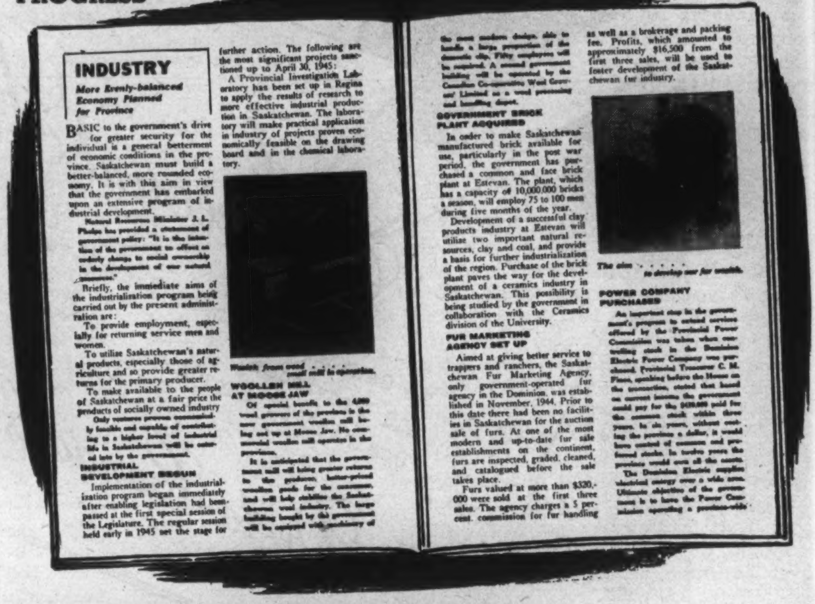
Regular schedules and charter flights ... modern planes ... courteous service.

Montreal • Quebec • Chicoutimi
Gulf and North Shore of St. Lawrence
Roberval • Northern Quebec
Senneterre • Hudson Bay
Winnipeg • Bissett • Little Grand Rapids
Winnipeg • Red Lake • Madsen
The Pas • Sherridon • Flin Flon
Regina • Saskatoon • North Battleford
Edmonton • Fort Norman • Aklavik
Edmonton • Yellowknife
Edmonton • Whitehorse • Dawson
Vancouver • Whitehorse • Dawson
Vancouver • Victoria
Vancouver • Tofino • Zeballos • Port Alice

Connections with rail and air lines ... bases across Canada. Information and reservations through nearest Canadian Pacific Air Lines Traffic Office or any Canadian Pacific Railway agent.

Canadian Pacific
AIR LINES

PLANS FOR PROGRESS



The shape of things to come . . .

Through the pages of Plans for Progress, you will get a first hand factual preview of what Saskatchewan is doing to provide her people with a richer, more secure and happier living. You will be interested in seeing how this is being accomplished.

Many mis-statements of fact regarding the program of the Saskatchewan Government are being circulated.

Get the facts by writing for your free copy to:

THE BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS, LEGISLATIVE BLDG.
Regina, Saskatchewan

Name ....
Street ....
City .... Province ....

A-B-C of matrimony

Nursery Rhymes for Grown-Ups!

No. 21 IN A SERIES

U is for the Underdog
whose life is not all bliss.
Each slip in judgment
brings him
to a domicile like this.

"V"-FOR VICTORY! BUY MORE BONDS!

BRACE YOURSELF AFTER THAT NEXT CLOSE SHAVE—WITH SEAFORTH LOTION!

For a man's world:—
Seaforth!
FOR MEN

MEN'S COLOGNE • SHAVING MUG
AFTER-SHAVE TALC AND LOTION
MEN'S HAIRDRESSING • MEN'S DEODORANT
Each $1.50 • Gift Sets $3.00 and $4.50

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS LYMAN AGENCIES LIMITED MONTREAL

Idealism Usually Ends In Homicidal Mania

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.

Revolutions, according to the former dean of St. Paul's, are the fruit of aspiration, never desperation, and idealists, once in power, nearly always end up as homicidal maniacs.

The cunning with which they wield the deadly weapon of propaganda has as its most recent and awful example Hitler's attempt to exterminate the Jews, and the fact that leaders of revolutions rarely end their days in peaceful seclusion offers their victims little solace.

MANY years ago Count Keyserling kindly sent me a copy of his La Révolution Mondiale.

In thanking him I said that the "English-speaking nations, which are not an insignificant part of the world, are not aware of a world revolution."

He replied that there may be no such person as Dean Inge, but that there certainly is the world revolution. After that there was obviously no more to be said.

The most illuminating books on German Naziism are, I think, Rauschning's records of conversations with prominent Germans before the war.

Many of them, who hoped to use Hitler and were used by him, told Rauschning that Hitlerism was only a phase in a much larger movement which they called the Revolution. What did they mean?

Anti-Everything

To judge by what they said, their methods were purely destructive, their aims absolutely vague. They were anti-everything. Their hatred was mainly concentrated on what they called Western or English ideas, or middle-class Liberalism.

This included not only Parliamentary Government, but all belief in liberty, justice, humanity, peace, tolerance, and christianity—all the elements of decent behavior as we understand it. Their motto seemed to be "Evil, be thou my good." This is what they call revolutionary mentality. How does it happen that a civilized nation falls a prey to such a disease?

Subversive movements come of fixed ideas and the delusion of infallibility. Convictions become so strong that doubt or criticism is disloyalty. They are civil wars—wars of extermination.

Their leaders think themselves men of destiny, in a kind of historical pageant. Their minds are melodramatic; we may call such movements perverted romanticism.

They idealize abstractions like the nation or the proletariat, or like Rousseau, the founder of modern revolutionism, they declare that human nature is always good, governments always bad.

Those who begin by proclaiming the brotherhood of man, says Anatole France, always end by wishing to murder all who do not agree with them. Idealism ends in homicidal mania.

Fruit of Aspiration

Emotion is exalted above reason. Truth is what we wish to believe. Dissent is treason. Toleration is a bourgeois prejudice.

Revolutions always occur in a rising market; they are the fruit of aspiration, never of desperation. They are hardly ever led by working men. The typical leader is sometimes an aristocrat, like Mirabeau and Chicherin; more often an embittered member of the middle class, like Robespierre, Marx, Lenin and Goebbels.

They get their opportunity when the force kept in reserve by civilized governments for the maintenance of law and order—a force which depends partly on the goodwill of the population as a whole and partly on inertia, habit and tradition, is temporarily weakened.

In every country there are many who are unfit for civilized life, always ripe for revolt and eager to destroy. They are normally kept under; but when the social structure is shaken by war or famine or any other crisis, they break loose and take their revenge upon a society which has found new use for them.

Revolution has now broken with the old slogans of freedom, liberalism and democracy. The long progress of emancipation, which liberated the governed successively from the power of the Church, the Crown, the nobility, the plutocracy, and Parliament, seems to have come to an end, and Von Sybel's dictum that universal suffrage will herald the end of popular government no longer seems absurd.

Once in power, the uncompromising faction—for it is never more than a faction—uses the deadly technique of terrorism and propaganda which was worked out by Marx.

Masterly Propaganda

"The business of propaganda," Hitler wrote, "has always been of extreme interest to me. I saw in it an instrument which the Marxist organization had long controlled with masterly skill. The cruellest weapons were humane if they conduced to speedier victory."

This new technique has enabled morally insane gangsters to make whole nations acquiesce in their atrocities. The most dreadful example is the deliberate attempt to exterminate the unhappy Jews.

Revolutionary leaders generally have a short life and a merry one. It is an old saying that revolutions devour their own children. The under man, as Lothrop Stoddard says, turns upon his former champion, the crazy idealist, and tramples him in the mud.

Anatole France depicts one of these enthusiasts led to the guillotine amid the curses of the populace, and lamenting that he has been too merciful to the aristocrats.

This Satanism is not such a new thing as we sometimes suppose. The Russian Bakunin in his Revolutionary Catechism writes: "If you kill an unjust judge, you may be understood to mean merely that judges ought to be just; but if you kill a just judge it is clear that you object to judges altogether.

If a son kills a bad father the act though meritorious in its way does not take us much further. But if he kills a good father, it cuts at the roots of all that pestilent system of family affection and loving kindness and gratitude on which the present system is largely based."

Sorel, the French syndicalist, says, "To repay with black ingratitude the benevolence of those who would protect the worker, to meet with insults the speeches of those who advocate human brotherhood, to reply by blows to the advocate of those who would propagate social peace, is a very practical method of showing the bourgeois that they must mind their business."

Proudhon, the author of the saying that all private property is theft, exclaims, "I shall arm myself to the teeth against civilization. God is folly and cowardice, tyranny and misery: God is evil. Give me Satan."

An American, E. D. Martin, wrote a book called Farewell to Revolution. He thinks that the futility of revolutions has been so amply proved that in future we shall be content with evolution.

I hope he is right; but I remember the words of the Swedish statesman, Oxenstierna, "Do you not see, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed?"

"The world has its dark ages," says St. Bernard, "and they are not few." But they do not last very long.

RADIO ADVERTISERS

We represent 22 important markets, covered by 23 live Independent Radio Stations. Their keynote—and ours—is Service to their advertisers. May we discuss your radio plans with you?

HORACE N. STOVIN
AND COMPANY
Radio Station Representatives

Montreal • Toronto
Winnipeg

Be calm, my friends . . . allay your fears . . .
Though old, 'twill run for years and years!

TORO
POWER MOWERS

TORO MANUFACTURING CORP'N, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

ESTABLISHED 1899

CONTINENTAL LIFE

FOUR SQUARE

A Competent Advisor . . .

Your Continental Life Representative

A New Era lies ahead . . . and your Continental Life Representative, skilled and practised in all phases of Life Insurance, is competent to advise you wisely.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

JOHN W. HOBBS
PRESIDENT

NEWTON J. LANDER
VICE-PRES. and MANAGING DIRECTOR

A Purely Canadian Company

EMERGENCIES
arise in any family

Banks are continually making small loans to meet these emergencies which can upset the best-planned budgets.

Three out of every five bank loans are for less than $500. Many of these are used to take care of such expenses as doctor or hospital bills, temporary embarrassment at tax-time, a sudden journey, the winter's coal bill.

Again, educational needs of the family often are financed by small bank loans.

These small loans enable individuals to consolidate debts, and to pay back from income.

Small loans furnish just one more example of the service available to you at your bank.

This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank

THE WORLD TODAY

First Peace Session a Failure Speeds Drift Towards Blocs

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE first peace conference session of the big power foreign ministers has ended in almost complete failure. The sole agreement which it was possible to reach was on a treaty for Finland, negotiated between Britain and Russia alone. The list of subjects taken up, but on each of which progress proved impossible, show how the conferees beat all around the European bush, and never really got down to the basic question of *what kind of a peace* was to be arranged for Europe and the world.

Was it to be a peace based on the joint cooperation and responsibility of the big powers together with the rest of the United Nations, or one based on the concept of separate spheres of interest and domination? This vital question was in no way resolved during the many meetings, though the whole trend of the dealing was towards separate spheres and rival blocs.

The Soviet Radio called out as clearly as any British or American commentator against "the dangers of splitting Europe and the world into hostile blocs, spheres of influence and alliances." It declared, in words which one might find in the Manchester *Guardian*, that "a lasting and stable peace in Europe and throughout the world can be achieved only on the basis of friendly cooperation between the powers which brought about the victory, and on the basis of encouragement and support in every country of democratic forces."

But in practice the Soviet delegation defended on every occasion the bloc which Russia has established in Eastern Europe, insisted on her draft being followed in writing peace treaties with Roumania and Bulgaria, and on the right of these former enemy countries, now under her wing, to maintain large armies. And the whole time the Soviet press and radio carried on a furious campaign of protest against the vague tendency towards a western European grouping, in which no former satellites of Germany would be included, and in which none of the governments, certainly, are puppets of Britain or the United States.

At Potsdam the Soviets had yielded to the British-American proposal that a peace conference of the five leading powers, with the middle and lesser Allied powers called in upon occasion to express their views would give less of the impression of a Big Three dictatorship. At the beginning of the London meeting Mr. Molotov formally agreed that the views of France and China would be admitted on every question under discussion.

Eleven days later he suddenly demanded that France and China be excluded from all Eastern European discussions. And at the end of the conference he insisted that the earlier agreement even be expunged from the minutes, or he wouldn't sign them.

"Friendly cooperation" the Soviet Radio called for. But with all the minor topics which were taken up and referred to the deputies, the Soviets blocked to the end any discussion of the French memorandum on the Rhine-Ruhr question, the very heart of the European economy and the Number One factor in French security. Having secured the desired settlement of Germany's eastern frontier, they show no such desire for a stabilization of the situation to the west of the Reich.

It was such a show of obduracy on almost every question, which found every path of progress blocked by a Soviet veto against the votes of the other four, which called forth widespread criticism in the British press, after ten days of silence and restraint. The Moscow press answered promptly with a blast along the stereotyped lines of "anti-Soviet elements in London seeking to form a coalition against the Soviet Union." But *Pravda* concluded that pessimism over the progress of the conference was unjustified, and there was no doubt that agreement would be reached in the end.

Soviet Motives

This, taken together with the fact that the Soviets had not actually walked out of the conference, as some observers had begun to expect, held out some reason for belief that Russia valued her newly-won place in the wider councils of the world too much to lightly give it up and retreat to the isolation of her own sphere, however broad. That most sensitive observer, Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York *Times* was certain, as the conference wound up, that the Russians as well as the others, were anxious not to have the negotiations fail completely and finally.

This has led all of the more thoughtful observers in London into an intensive search into the motives of the Soviets. The most plausible explanation I have seen is from Saville Davis, of the *Christian Science Monitor*. He says that, with Balkan questions placed at the head of the agenda, the Soviets felt themselves at a disadvantage. In this area, where the United States had no vital interests, Mr. Byrnes could propose a broad international approach, and back up the British and French claim to an interest.

It was to show how sensitive the British and Americans could be when their own respective spheres were touched on, Davis believes, that Molotov threw into the discussion his claim for a colony and base in the Central Mediterranean, and a share in an Allied Control Council in Japan. In the same way, his sharp criticism of British policy in Greece and American policy in Japan was intended to counter Anglo-American criticism of the regimes upheld by Soviet Russia in the Balkans. That is, Molotov was putting on a diplomatic counter-offensive.

Rude Diplomacy

Perhaps it was the method as much as the purpose of this action which was so disconcerting and so much resented. Anyone who was at San Francisco can follow with understanding the reaction to Soviet diplomatic methods in London. As the head of the New York *Times* London Bureau puts it, the Soviets are using "a new, aggressive, realistic, ruthless, but very clear and obvious style of diplomacy."

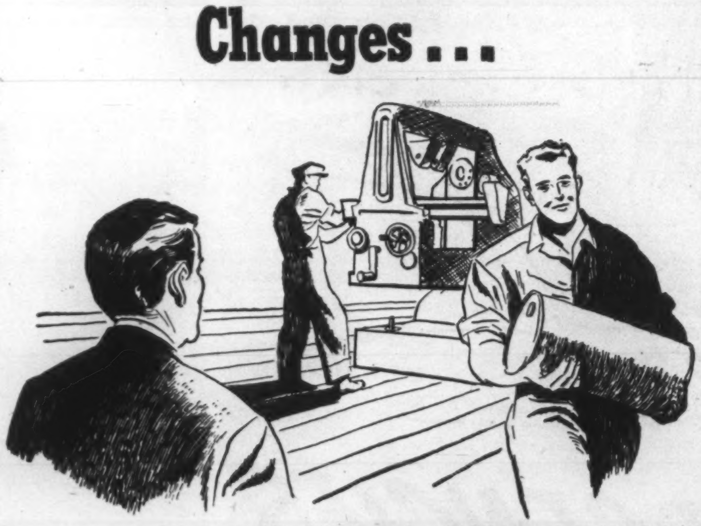
Britain, France and the United States, he says, follow "the old-fashioned, pseudo-chivalric, gentlemanly give-and-take style, based upon a faith in human nature, promises and treaties, which the other school feels has been discredited thoroughly by many centuries of diplomatic history." "So it is not only that they have been speaking different languages, in fact, over the green-baize table at Lancaster House. They have been speaking different languages *in spirit*, and another of the great lessons learned here is that if they continue to do so, they will never understand each other."

This gets us to the heart of the disagreement in London. If the two sides have approached the problem of peace in an entirely different spirit and if, as Matthews says, the Soviets do not put faith in human nature, promises and treaties, then what is to be the basis of our agreement? True international cooperation can only be based on faith in each other; and this is the only thing which will make the United Nations Organization function, since there is no compulsion on its members to work together. The other way of dealing would be to make sure of the "solid stuff," the territories, the exclusive sphere of domination.

Russia—and to a lesser extent the others too—has been trying to follow both methods at once. In the Moscow, Teheran and Yalta Conferences she made the declarations for international cooperation so much desired of her by President Roosevelt. But she took care that she got the "solid stuff" while she was at it, the actual settlement in her favor of the Polish, German, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Rumanian frontiers. In the Baltic she reached as far as Stettin, but she just missed Trieste on the Adriatic, Salonika on the Aegean, and control of the Dardanelles.

She is pressing hard to complete this pattern—which she may be convinced is one of security only—in the

As your business Changes . . .



Remember . . .

The Dominion Bank will help you meet new problems

New machinery or modification of old equipment, changes or extensions of plant, renovations . . . any or all of these may be called for by the new conditions you must meet. The Dominion Bank welcomes an opportunity to help you with your problems. Our nearest Manager will be glad to consult with you.

THE DOMINION BANK
ESTABLISHED 1871

C. H. Carlisle
President

Robert Rae
General Manager

631

"PICTURES FOR LASTING PLEASURE"

"Sunday Afternoon on Mount Royal," J. W. Morrice, R.C.A. 1863-1924
Framed size 25" x 29"

You are cordially invited to visit the galleries, where you will always find on view, a large and interesting collection of fine paintings by Canadian, English and European artists. Priced from $35. to $5,000.

EST. 1932

A. R. LAING G. BLAIR LAING

LAING FINE ART GALLERIES
60 Bloor St. East, Toronto - Just East of Yonge

MOVADO
CHRONOGRAPH

SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELLERS ALL OVER THE WORLD
WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE

In Canada—Movado Watch Agency
36 Toronto St., Toronto

In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc.
610 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

current peace negotiations. She is backing up Tito in his claim to Trieste; and it was not their side which proposed that a plebiscite be taken to find out the wishes of the inhabitants. Her sudden claim for Tripoli she will probably offer to settle, in due course, for a base in the Dodecanese, which would control the Dardanelles. And if she can confirm her regimes and her leadership in the Balkans, a joint campaign by Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, whom she wishes to remain strongly armed, is counted on to pry away Salonika from Greece.

Suspicion Unmitigated

Our purpose is more one of trying to understand Soviet policy than of condemning it. Never a day goes by without some new accusation from Moscow that someone is organizing a bloc or a cordon against the Soviet Union. It must be accepted therefore, that none of the experience of aid and cooperation since 1941, the election of a Labor Government in Britain or the success of the Socialists in France, has lessened the deep suspicion with which the Soviets view the "outside" world.

This suspicion prompts the Russian leaders to make their own sphere as broad and secure as possible. At the same time, one may believe that they enjoy their new and prominent position among the Big Three of the world, and the wide influence and opportunities which that gives them. But is not the one policy destroying the other?

It would be foolish to claim that the blame is all on the Soviets in this matter of spheres of influence or international cooperation. The British are sensitive to their Mediterranean and Middle East lifeline. And the Americans are asking for an extended string of bases in the Pacific, and are handling Japan alone.

Yet I believe the record shows that ever since the Moscow Conference we have worked against the idea of separate blocs or spheres. The Americans have readily offered an Allied Advisory Council on Japan. The British agreed to an international joint trusteeship for Tripoli. President Truman has been urging internationalization of the Dardanelles, the Danube, Rhine and Kiel Canal.

The Americans at San Francisco agreed to accept their new Pacific bases under trusteeship from the United Nations. We urged a joint occupation and resettlement of Germany, instead of the crazy division of that country and Austria into four separate compartments, which is hamstringing their economy and that of Europe, of which they form the heart. We have from the beginning urged a unification of Europe, and are still urging it in London. The Soviets have opposed every slightest move towards this. That is the record.

They smashed the early Czecho-Slovak-Polish confederation plan, and the Greek-Yugoslav plan for a Balkan federation. They would have none of Churchill's 1943 proposal for a Council of Europe and regional federations. They wouldn't join in a British plan last year for the unification of all European rail and water transport, any more than they will consider the current American scheme for internationalization of the main European inland waterways. They are furious over even de Gaulle's recent proposal for a closer grouping of the fringe of Western European nations left outside their own Eastern and Central European bloc.

Because of this attitude there can be no grand plan for a real European settlement — and what other settlement but continental unity could justify the terrible cost of these two wars which have nearly destroyed the rich civilization of Europe and drawn the rest of the world into the vortex? What other real hope can be offered to Europeans for a fresh start?

This lack of a grand design is more disturbing than the bickering over details in London. And the reason why the Western powers and the Soviets have been unable to agree on a grand design—the different worlds of ideas within which they live—is more alarming still.

With better preparation, the foreign ministers may find a compromise on many topics in their next meeting. But one may well be cautious about expecting a good and sound peace, that peace settlement which we were so sure would be arranged much better this time than at Versailles.

There is no intimation yet that the Big Three will cease trying to reach an agreement of some sort. The Soviets are pressing to have the next meeting in Moscow, and confined to the Big Three. But that would seem to accentuate the factors which led to failure this time, the attempt at a power play carried out in secrecy, and to the exclusion of the lesser allies, and notably of France. It has been stressed by many London observers that a new atmosphere and a new basis will be needed to produce a successful peace conference. And then there is the extremely important question of personalities.

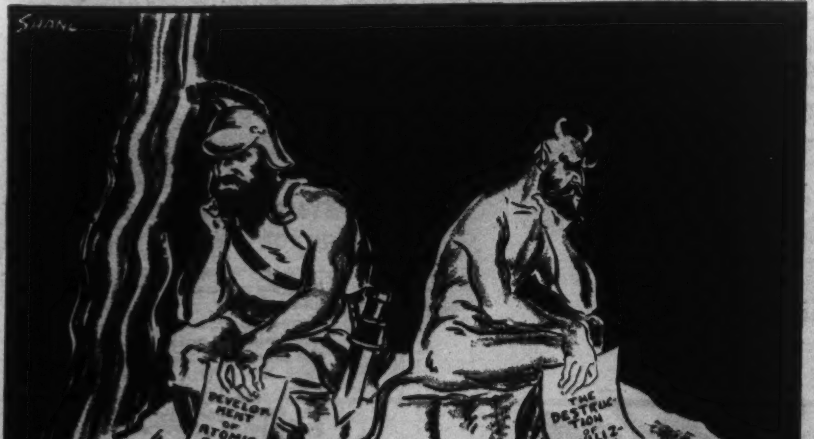
Two Worlds

Will bluff and hot-tempered Mr. Bevin get along any better with cold and blunt Mr. Molotov in Moscow than in London? It seems that their personal relationship was strained near to the breaking point by Molotov's rude remark that the reason the last foreign ministers' conference (in October 1942) succeeded, was that it was held in Moscow, (where the press can be kept mum), and the Allies were represented by Eden and Hull.

In another exchange, when Molotov was setting himself up as the spokesman for the workers and for true "democracy," Bevin is reported to have answered pointedly, "You forget, Mr. Foreign Commissar, *I* am a proletarian." Meaning, *you* are of middle class origin. Bevin's may not be the suave way of diplomacy. But Molotov's rudeness can be extremely upsetting in a conference, as was shown on numerous occasions in San Francisco. It may need new personalities on the foreign minister's level to carry these negotiations to success, or failing that, a prolonged meeting of the heads of state.

Such is the degree of hope which remains, of any real settlement. But the London meeting has shown a strong underlying drift towards separate blocs, in Europe and in the world. As Eugene Lyons said recently, Willkie seems to have been ahead of the times with his dictum of One World. There *should be* One World; we recognize that the amazing development of communications has shrunk the globe to that extent within a generation and a half. But actually there are Two Worlds of ideas and politics, two worlds in the sharpest opposition, the free and the totalitarian.

If the coming months prove conclusively that we cannot organize the peace of Europe and the world on a basis of frank and open cooperation with Russia, we will be faced squarely with the alternative of consolidating the preponderant, but at present dispersed strength of the free world.



"If we can only get one more started . . ."

"WATCH THE GAME, MARY . . .
not the Sergeant's new Stetson*"
STETSON
gives you a head start on style
30
41
5

*Royal Stetson de luxe
"STRATOLINER"
at $12.50
also
Stetson Premier at $8.50
Royal Stetson • at $10
Imperial Stetson at $15

STETSON—THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HAT

THE LOOK OF THE MONTH

How many times have you exclaimed, "My, that's an attractive Poster!"

Posters, rich in human interest and alive with colour, offering the very latest and most useful information on leading products and services, are *often* the look of the month.

POSTER ADVERTISING
A PUBLIC SERVICE

POSTER ADVERTISING
ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
80 RICHMOND ST W., TORONTO

Small Merchant Victim of Meat Rationing

By REX FROST

Primary producers, numerous small meat processors and retail butchers oppose the meat rationing plan because they are convinced it threatens their continued existence as independent merchants. Inadequate marketing and cold storage facilities, plus wastage are causing serious loss to the small man under present rationing regulations.

"THERE'S no shortage of meat in Canada!" The Federal Minister of Agriculture has said it. The phrase has been chorused across the Dominion by agricultural officials.

We have roughly ten million beef cattle on the hoof, plus seven million pigs and four million lambs. This year, on the basis of prospective marketings, Canada anticipates a surplus of half a million cattle over and above those needed to supply the domestic consumer.

Processing facilities at packing plants are being strained to the limit. Officials are urging farmers to market their cattle in orderly fashion, lest a glut of deliveries completely swamp the existing facilities and cause loss.

There is always a seasonal rush of livestock marketings at this time of year. Farmers get their herds off the grass before the arrival of winter, and dispose of marketable stock. This year marketings are running appreciably higher than a year ago, with the exception of pigs. Marketings of pigs have declined drastically during 1945. The first half of the year, they were down 35 per cent. Present indications are that 1945 will see the lowest marketings of pigs in any year since 1940. According to a recent statement of the Economics Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, our 1945 overall meat output will be substantially lower than last year.

The recent resumption of meat rationing might have been unnecessary had it not been for the drop in pig production, which resulted in a sizable reduction in the amount of bacon Canada has been able to send Britain this year. A partial crop failure in eastern Canada in 1943, the influence of which spilled over to 1945, was one factor. A general rise in the price of cash grains was another. Farmers found it almost as profitable to sell their grain for cash as to go through the laborious six months' process of feeding it to pigs.

The meat rationing situation in Canada is entirely qualified by the global picture. The Combined Food Board, after investigating the food situation, computed the 1945 shortage of meat and bacon in the Allied countries of Europe at nearly two million tons. Canada agreed to help, and accepted definite commitments. Most Canadian meat is going to Great Britain. During the quarter just ended, we supplied France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and UNRRA countries with only six per cent of their total meat requirements. Canada is sending no meat to Italy or Germany. There has been no criticism of the export meat quotas for which Canada accepted responsibility. Canadians as a whole are agreed upon the necessity of lending a helping hand to relieve famine-stricken Europe.

Condemn Mechanics

Regardless of whether or not they regard rationing as necessary in view of the abundance of meat in Canada, farm producers and retail meat distributors alike voice their main condemnation of the present plan upon its mechanics, not its principle. The basis of criticism of the rationing scheme by livestock producers is the fear that the capacity of packing houses, and the efficiency of export machinery, is not sufficient to handle the job without serious losses to the farmer. "Bitter experience," explains the President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, "has taught producers that it is they who take the rap when marketing machinery falls down. In the present situation they see all the elements that have caused them grief and loss in the past."

Farmers have asked that the United States market be reopened to Canadian surplus cattle, as a safety valve to any overloading of the marketing mechanism. Ottawa says, "No."!

Vigorous protests of small packers and retail butchers against the present plan follow a coordinated pattern. Butchers' organizations representing 70 per cent of the retail meat trade are caustically cynical regarding the complications caused by the 130 classifications of meat comprising the meat rationing schedule. Its complexities, they point out, have caused considerable annoyance and loss of time to butcher and customer alike, together with interminable explanation and petty argument.

Doubt Necessity

There has been considerable condemnation in the retail meat trade of the necessity for rationing. Trade opinion on the point is not entirely unanimous. A certain proportion, apparently in the minority, favor a rationing plan as a means of assuring equable distribution of the available domestic supplies. They recall the experience of last spring and summer when beef supplies in metropolitan stores were scanty, while a few miles away, neighboring towns and villages had plenty. Others are convinced that a "rationing by scarcity" plan could have been worked out by the trade after the government had commandeered the market supplies necessary for overseas commitments.

A universal complaint of retail butchers is that the present rationing plan results in material wastage and consequent loss of profits. The majority of customers want to use their coupons and tokens for fresh red meat. They're most reluctant to part with them for subsidiary processed meat products. Butchers agree that the removal of liver, kidney, heart and sweetbreads at the end of the first week of rationing, eased the wastage situation to some extent. But they insist it will still continue until such products as sausage, salami, bologna, weiners, meat pies, head cheese and many other processed meat foods, are removed from the ration list. Broadly, they seek a return to the plan adopted during Canada's first meat rationing experience. In this contention the retail butchers are backed by the numerous small domestic packers and processors.

Domestic Uninspected

Only government-inspected slaughter houses kill and process meat for export. There are hundreds of operators of uninspected killing and processing establishments who produce exclusively for localized domestic business. A major bone of contention is that, about a month prior to the introduction of the recent meat rationing scheme, smaller killers across Canada were put on a quota system. The Prices Board set quotas for beef cattle and pigs each establishment could kill. This was worked out on the basis of 75 per cent of the pigs and 100 per cent of the cattle killed by these firms during a basic period of 1941.

Between 1941 and 1945, business in the majority of these uninspected plants increased considerably. Consequently, when the recent quotas were imposed, it had the effect of cutting their available beef and pig supplies 50 per cent or more.

The large export packers, however, were not placed under a killing quota. The obvious government aim in applying a quota system on the smaller slaughter organizations, was to direct more beef cattle and pigs through the inspected channels of the export packers, thence to the overseas trade.

In effect, the ruling shifted a great deal of the hardship of the meat rationing plan on the shoulders of the smaller merchants. Many of them were taken completely off the market during mid-August because they had already killed the reduced quantity of livestock allowed them for the month. This, in turn, affected prices. The farmer was next in line to feel the pinch. Lack of competitive buying activity saw cattle and pig prices drop abruptly on the Toronto market. Montreal was even more vitally affected because of the larger number of small processors who operate on that market.

Following vigorous trade protests against the quotas, and in view of visibly glutted markets, the Prices Board agreed temporarily to suspend the cattle quotas. The pig quotas remain.

During the last seven weeks cattle prices have declined from $1 to $2

GROUP INSURANCE

ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — HOSPITALIZATION — SURGICAL

(BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS CAN BE PROVIDED)

PLANS DESIGNED TO FIT THE PARTICULAR
REQUIREMENTS OF ANY ORGANIZATION

MUTUAL BENEFIT HEALTH AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION

34 KING ST E. TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

"THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE HEALTH AND ACCIDENT
COMPANY IN THE WORLD"

I'm not really a grouch

It's just that worms have got me dragging around. They're bad, Boss, ruin a dog's spirit, get him so rundown he's apt to catch a disease.

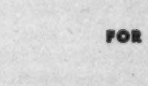
Let's get rid of them, and *quick*—with Sergeant's SURE SHOT Capsules. Remember we used Sergeant's Puppy Capsules when I was a pup. They both really clean out worms.

Buy 'em at the drug or pet store today, Boss, and get a free Sergeant's Dog Book—or send this coupon.

Sergeant's DOG MEDICINES
Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd.
Dept. 44-K 165 Dufferin St.
Toronto, Ont.
Please mail a FREE, 36-page, illustrated Sergeant's Dog Book to:
Print
Name__________
Address__________
City Prov.

Am I smiling now!
Curly

WELL WORTH WAITING FOR!
AN RCA Victrola
THE RADIO-PHONOGRAPH WORLD-FAMED FOR Tone
RCA VICTROLA



SOON you'll be able to enjoy the *double* entertainment of radio plus records with a new RCA Victrola. The world's most distinguished radio-phonograph, your new RCA Victrola will be lovelier in design . . . easier to operate . . . more thrilling in tone than ever before! When the time comes for your purchase of a radio-phonograph be sure it's a genuine RCA Victrola, made exclusively by RCA Victor.

FAMOUS MEMBERS OF A FAMOUS FAMILY

YOUR OWN CONCERTS . . . AT HOME

A superb RCA Victrola. Famous for tone. Top-flight radio performance. Brilliant reproduction of recorded music. Brings the "music you want when you want it" plus the best in radio entertainment.

HEARING THE NEWS AS IT HAPPENS

This RCA Victor table model radio brightens leisure time with top radio shows and world news. Richly toned. Powerful. Outstanding performance on long and short wave. Sensitive. Highly selective.

THE JOYS OF A MUSICAL EDUCATION

Bringing the thrill of good music to your children this RCA Victor Record Player plays records through your radio. Compact. Precision built. Doubles the enjoyment of home entertainment at only a small investment.

FOR THE BEST IN RADIO AND RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS

Look to RCA Victor

RCA VICTOR COMPANY LIMITED
HALIFAX • MONTREAL • OTTAWA • TORONTO • WINNIPEG • CALGARY • VANCOUVER
Tune in "Voice of Victor" every Thursday 8.30 P.M., EDST Trans-Canada Network.

RCA

SYMBOL OF QUALITY
LOOK FOR IT BEFORE YOU BUY!

Over 48 years of experience in bringing entertainment into Canadian homes . . . plus great resources in research, engineering and design . . . make RCA Victor the brand of undisputed leadership. More RCA Victor radios are owned by Canadians than any other single make. For your guarantee of quality and lasting satisfaction look for the famous trademark when you buy your RCA Victor Radio or Victrola . . . made exclusively by RCA Victor.

a cwt. Meaning that in some cases farmers have received from $15 to $20 less per head. Pigs have slumped $3 a cwt. On the average farmers have earned $4.50 less on each hog. The situation has further discouraged production.

Admittedly, this condition cannot be blamed entirely on the reintroduction of meat rationing, and its accompanying killing quotas. In perfectly normal times prices ease during the period of heavy fall livestock marketings. But many meat men aver that this year the drop is much more acute than usual. They claim that reduced purchasing power of small processors on the open market is a major factor.

A recent bulletin issued by the Domestic Packers and Processors Association, representing numerous meat-packing organizations declares it impossible for non-exporting packers to stay in business if the present rationing program continues. In most meat businesses, profitable operation depends upon the satisfactory disposal of by-products—the so-called "fancy" meats such as weiners, bologna, cheese loaf and other manufactured meat products. Sale of these under the present rationing plan, requiring coupons or tokens in exchange, has declined drastically.

Can for UNRRA

The large government-inspected export packers are able to dispose of a substantial portion of their meat by-products in the form of canned meats for UNRRA, a privilege not enjoyed by the small processors. The decline to fractional proportions of the sale in Canada of processed meats under present rationing regulations has therefore hurt the small processor much more heavily than the large inspected plant.

Under the previous wartime meat rationing plan, "fancy" meats and by-products were not rationed, thus encouraging the public to buy them. Normally, when no restrictions are placed on the sale of meat, purchases of fancy processed meats represent from 5 to 6 per cent of the output of the average butcher shops, delicatessen shops excepted. During the 1943-44 meat ration period, turnover of these mounted as high as 20 to 25 per cent of sales, thus providing the small butcher with an opportunity to make up for the reduced profits on smaller sales of fresh meats. This largely obviated the waste so much a source of complaint against the present plan. Wholesale and retail butchers claim that the non-rationing of many "fancy" meats during the first rationing period actually had the effect of lowering the consumption of fresh meats. Many customers did not utilize the full value of their meat coupons.

Under the present plan, customers literally and metaphorically are demanding their pound of flesh. Sales of meat by-products in average butcher shops have declined to as low as 1½ per cent of total cash register figures. Many butchers who have locked up shop in protest against the rationing plan ironically declare that they're "only beating the bailiff to the keyhole."

Against Big Packers

The friction between the government and the meat trade, however, expands into much broader considerations than are apparent on the surface. It is significant that much of the oratory heard at dealer's protest meetings has been directed not so much against the principle or necessity of meat rationing, or against the practical plan of the moment, but against the big packers. Audiences have applauded spokesmen who have bluntly charged that the present rationing control system provides conditions that give the large business houses a stranglehold on the small man.

Fundamentally, meat rationing has been reintroduced in Canada as a broad international and humanitarian responsibility towards the welfare of mankind beyond the seas. It recognizes in lofty principle the newer world-wide conception of neighborly concern in the welfare of the common man.

For the Immediate Attention of

FARMERS
FISHERMEN
GUIDES
TOURIST OUTFITTERS
who have been using
MARKED GASOLINE

1. On and after October 1, 1945, gasoline will no longer be marked for special uses.
2. Marking of gasoline for special uses under the jurisdiction of the Oil Controller for Canada having been discontinued, the tax exemption purchase permit system is thereby ended.
3. Farmers, fishermen, guides and tourist outfitters will be entitled to claim refund of the Provincial Gasoline Tax where applicable. Claims, accompanied by receipted invoices, must be submitted to the Gasoline Tax Branch, Department of Highways, Parliament Buildings, Toronto within six months from date of payment of invoices.
4. A simplified method of assuring prompt payment of refunds, eliminating affidavits for each claim, has been worked out.

As there is no rationing of gasoline in Canada, marked gasoline, under the jurisdiction of the Oil Controller for Canada, has been eliminated, thereby ending the tax exemption purchase permit system.

To meet the desire of everyone to be relieved of wartime restrictions, the Provincial Government has developed a new system as free from controls and difficulties as possible. A simplified refund form has been prepared which eliminates the necessity of an affidavit being taken for each refund claim. This form may be obtained on application to the Gasoline Tax Branch, Department of Highways, Toronto, Ontario.

- The ending of marked gasoline sale removes difficulties made necessary by this wartime control.
- Complaints were made that marked gasoline was detrimental to the equipment in which it was being used.
- Records and reports necessary under the marked gasoline system will no longer be required.
- Extra storage facilities will be unnecessary for the separate storage of graded and marked gasoline with consequent saving to the consumer.

GASOLINE TAX BRANCH
Department of Highways, Province of Ontario
GEO. H. DOUCETT
Minister of Highways
J. H. ROBINSON
Chief Inspector Gasoline Tax

What Government Can Settle The Strikes?

By MURRAY COTTERILL

As Secretary of the Toronto Labor Council, Mr. Cotterill is naturally in favor of the labor side of the argument. But in this article he is not taking sides. He is merely pointing out that, since Ottawa's wartime authority over labor disputes rested upon war contracts, such authority has not vanished. But, because of the War Measures Act, provinces are tied in with a federal administrative set-up and don't know how far they can go to improve the situation by their own legislation.

As a result, no one knows what government has the authority to settle strikes. So far, the government of Ontario has had to settle a nation-wide packinghouse strike while the government at Ottawa had to settle the purely B. C. American Can dispute. Which government must intervene in the current Ford and Guelph strike is anybody's guess.

WHILE the current Canadian strike situation is not as serious as the American in point of numbers involved, it is packed with more dangerous dynamite. American workers, managements and public know that settlement of existing or threatening strikes requires the intervention of their federal government at Washington, the same government which had authority to intervene before and during the war. Canadian workers, managements and public have not this certain knowledge. Right at this moment, nobody seems to know just what government has the authority to do anything about management-labor relations. If we are to believe the conflicting stories of federal and provincial spokesmen, Canadian labor relations reverted to anarchy on V-J day.

The hitch is that, even although Canada is still under the War Measures Act, the federal government's Order-in-Council authority applies only to firms involved in a labor dispute which were manufacturing goods for the nation's war effort. Other firms come under the regulations by special provincial consent. Now there is no war effort. And, because there is yet no agreement between the provinces and Ottawa over final future labor authority, the provinces are limited by the provisions of an adopted federal code and don't quite know how far they can go on their own in passing more advanced legislation.

This muddle became faintly apparent when the spontaneous general strike of packinghouse workers tied up that important industry from coast to coast. Nobody could actually say whether the strike was legal or illegal since, the war being over, the firms could hardly be called war suppliers. This, Ottawa claimed, made it impossible for Mr. Mitchell to intervene. Finally, it will be remembered, Ontario Labor Minister Daly, together with union and company officials, worked out a suitable face-saving formula. In other words, the provincial Government of Ontario had to settle a Dominion-wide strike.

Just as the packinghouse dispute was tapering off, the American Can strike smashed into British Columbia headlines. Following an unsuitable Board of Conciliation report, Can Company unionists hit the sidewalk. Since the company has a monopoly of west coast can supply, a continued strike meant the possible spoliation of important farm crops and of the late summer fish catch. Compromise offers proved unsuitable, farmers began threatening to raid company storehouses to get out manufactured cans, the province was in danger of losing millions of dollars in income.

Special Order-in-Council

But, its authority limited by its agreement with Ottawa, the B. C. Labor Department had no power to intervene. Finally Ottawa had to go beyond the boundaries of its labor laws and, by means of a special Order-in-Council, took over the company property. The strikers then returned to work for the government and the dispute was turned over to enforced arbitration. Here, the very reverse of the packers' situation, Ottawa settled a strike which had purely provincial implications.

Both the above strikes were settled speedily. But, as this is written, there are two other current disputes, both in Ontario, which seem to be far more deeply seated. These are, in order of their occurrence, the Federal Wire and Cable strike at Guelph and the Ford strike in Windsor. The two disputes are centered around the same basic issue as that which set off the American Can explosion: the extent to which the company is prepared to accede to worker demands for union security. All three are cases where the Conciliation Board technique failed to produce agreement.

Right at this point it might be well to briefly review the procedure which must be followed before a strike takes place. The press-informed public, only becoming aware of a dispute when it has grown to strike dimensions, seldom appreciates how wide must be the gap between management and employees when a walkout actually develops.

Firstly, a union has to apply to a Regional Labor Relations Board for certification as bargaining agency. If there is any doubt, the Board usually orders an employee vote and grants certification only if a majority of the bargaining unit choose the applying organization. A company can, if it wishes, appeal any decision of this Regional Board to the National Labor Relations Board for a final order.

Conciliation Boards

Assuming that union recognition is finalized, the company and union then proceed to negotiate a collective agreement. Should they fail, either party may ask for a Board of Conciliation. Before such a Board is appointed, the Minister of Labor usually sends in a trouble-shooting professional conciliator, who seeks a quiet compromise. If he is unsuccessful, the three-man Board is convened. The union nominates one representative, the company one representative and the government, a chairman.

This Board of Conciliation is not a Board of Arbitration. It has no power to enforce any decision. But, despite this powerlessness, Conciliation Boards are usually effective. It is only when an intense difference in management-labor opinion arises that they become ineffective. Such an intense difference is the current deadlock on the question of union security.

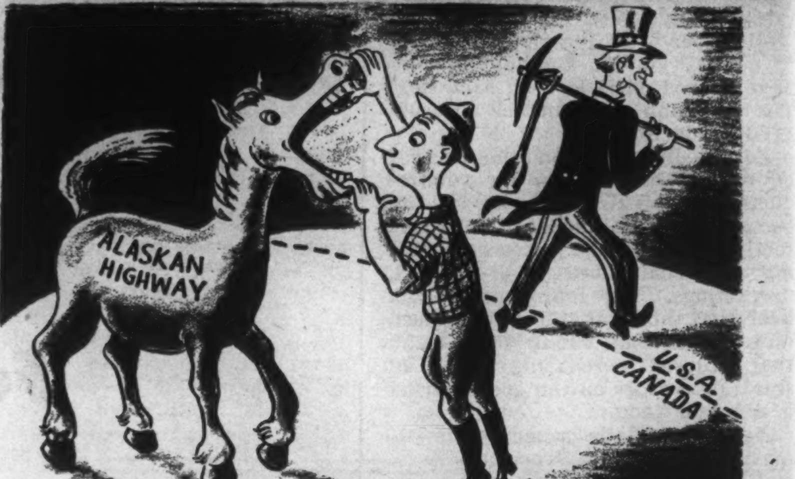
The strikes mentioned above are good examples of this deadlock.

The American Can strike took place when negotiations bogged down over union demands for a union shop and dues checkoff. The majority report of the Board favored continuance of the existing system whereby all union members had to remain union members for the duration of the agreement but non-unionists could continue to be non-unionists during the same period. The union wouldn't accept the majority report.

In the Ford strike, the Conciliation Board was preceded by a Commission with special powers. The Commission couldn't effect a compromise. The following Board of Conciliation split its report.

Guelph is the reverse of the American Can deadlock. The union accepted a report of the majority in

HART
THE BATTERY YOU CAN TRUST
HART



Canada Looks a $200,000,000 Gift Horse in the Mouth

By A. W. O'BRIEN
Standard Staff Writer

THERE'S a war orphan worth $200,000,000 being kicked around out West. In fact, there seems considerable doubt whether Canada is interested in signing the adoption papers. Although the United States which paid the upbringing bills is about to present the orphan as a gift.

The situation places the Alaskan Highway directly atop history's Prize Oddities' heap with everybody interested in it and nobody seemingly eager to own it.

The Yanks footed the bill of approximately $120,000,000 while stressing to their taxpayers through Congress that it was merely the estimated cost of a single modern battleship. There were few voices raised in opposition. One needed only to look at the map to realize that tankers and freighters available for loan from the tense Atlantic scene would have serious difficulty maintaining a lifeline to Alaska, if the Japs could toss K.O. wallops from strong Aleutian bases.

Along the highway U.S. Signals men strung a phone system with repeater stations every 100 miles. It's rated today as a communications system second to none in the world. Also, along the highway, the Yanks built 14 attractive maintenance camps at ideal near-water sites between Dawson Creek and Whitehorse. Five modern airfields and five intermediate airfields were dotted along the route. A modest overall cost tag would rate the project at $200,000,000. Now, according to the agreement whereby the United States promised to construct and maintain the highway for six months after cessation of hostilities before turning it over to Canada, we're due shortly to receive the Alaskan Highway as a gift.

Yet, a recent survey in Western Canadian cities plus a plane trip to key points along the storied road revealed that the gift highway is definitely being looked in the mouth. You have spokesmen openly and fervently pounding their opinion that the Alaskan Highway is "expendable"—an expensive project required by the exigencies of war but serving no potentially worthwhile peacetime purpose.

Meanwhile, British Columbia is busily constructing a highway from Prince George to Dawson Creek to link up with the already good highway running from Prince George down to Vancouver via the old Caribou Trail. This will give the country around the Fort St. John district a direct outlet to the Pacific Coast—which is what the Peace River District has been after for years.

This activity is causing no little uneasiness in Alberta where it is recognized that the Edmonton Journal's harping on the "woefully - weak" provincial highway link with the Alaskan Highway is a serious threat.

As a matter of fact, the 460-mile stretch between Edmonton and the actual start of the Alaska Highway is the worst section of the whole trip to Alaska by road. From Grande Prairie to Dawson Creek—where there is conflict between the British Columbia and Alberta road departments on the question of maintenance, passage is practically impossible in wet weather. At Smith, where the provincial road crosses the Athabaskan River, Alberta is working on a steel bridge. As it is at present, cars must cross on an old car ferry which closes shop during freeze-up and break-up periods.

However, this "worst stretch" between Edmonton and Dawson Creek hasn't proven an unsurmountable problem in wartime because Dawson Creek is the end of steel on the Northern Alberta Railway so materials could be shipped by rail to Dawson Creek and thence over the Alaskan Highway by truck. The "worst stretch" would affect, though, commercial trucking and private auto traffic pouring from Edmonton.

As for the Alaskan Highway itself, engineers of both Canadian and United States forces agree $1,700,000 per year should be sufficient to keep it in good maintenance after it has been put in good shape. Nobody seems quite certain how much it would cost to get the highway into good initial condition after remedying the effect of deterioration which resulted from let-down in maintenance after the tide of war in the Pacific shifted toward Japan.

While $1,700,000 looks like a fair chunk of taxpayers' money, it is pointed out that the tax on gasoline used by motorists plus the minimum of approximately $6.00 per day they'd spend would go a long way toward compensating for maintaining expenditure.

Certainly, if the Canadian government decides to let the Alaskan Highway die, much careful thought should be given to the burial service. There is every indication that a vast and disappointed tourist representation among the United States' 130,000,000 people and Canada's 13,000,000 will never let it rest in peace.

The Standard

In amassing the facts for this exclusive article, which appeared in more detail in The Standard some weeks ago, A. W. O'Brien, our staff reporter, covered more than 10,000 miles by plane, train and motor. He spent the best part of six weeks on this assignment. This is the type of editorial alertness that continues to make The Standard the favorite week-end newspaper in more than 200,000 Canadian homes from coast to coast.

the Board of Conciliation which offered a compromise form of union security. But the company refused any compromise and turned down the majority report altogether. So far that company has not been seized by Ottawa.

This long and complicated machinery for avoiding strikes rests on the uneasy foundation of wartime compromises between provincial and federal governments. Ottawa passed the regulations. In the beginning they applied only to firms producing materials of war. Then, by agreement, each province set up a Regional Labor Relations Board and brought non-war plants under the scope of the regulations. As things now stand, except in the Province of Saskatchewan, the procedure is standard for any industry in any part of the Dominion.

Labor takes the attitude that, since the provinces have brought their laws into conformity with a federal code and have enmeshed their machinery with that of the federal government, this means that Ottawa has the responsibility to intervene in disputes which have gone beyond the conciliation stage. But Ottawa replies that, since there are no more "war industries" and since the provinces all separately agreed to adopt an identical procedure for non-war industry, this means that the authority is still in provincial hands. The provincial governments, three of which are facing early elections, are saying very little. They don't want the headache of settling strikes but they also don't want to turn over all jurisdiction in every industry to Ottawa. The simplest way is to keep as quiet as possible.

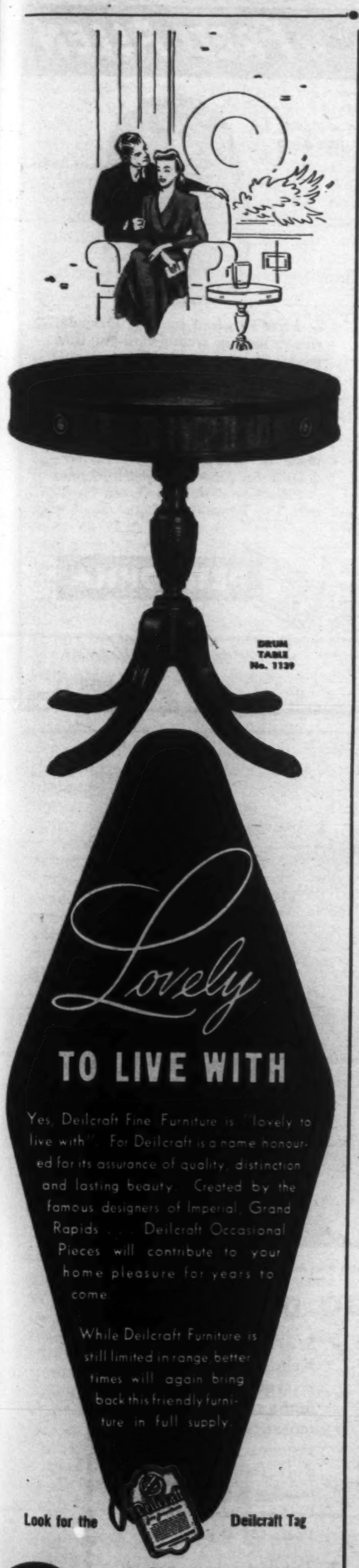
Nor is it certain that the provinces actually have any authority to make a change. Saskatchewan unionists argue that the American Can, Ford and Guelph strikes could not have happened in their province since the Saskatchewan C.C.F. Act makes a form of union security mandatory in collective agreements. Originally the Saskatchewan Act applied only to plants where there was no war production: war producers came under the federal code. Now that there are no war producers, the unions are all naturally asking to be handled by the Saskatchewan government. But, fighting back with legal weapons, one company is now challenging the right of Saskatchewan to pass any laws affecting labor relations as long as the War Measures Act is still in effect.

Dangerous Muddle

All in all, the whole dangerous situation is in a hopeless muddle. As long as employers and unions are willing to make compromises on their own or with the aid of conciliation, there won't be any trouble. But, when employer spokesmen openly state that they won't accept Conciliation Board reports in advance unless these Boards turn down all forms of union security (as the union charges was the case in Guelph) or when unions insist that compromise forms of union security won't be enough (as was the case in Vancouver) the possibility of peace through mutual goodwill vanishes.

Both Ottawa and the provinces must realize quickly that the intergovernmental buck-passing which characterized labor legislation and administration before the war cannot be continued in a postwar Canada in which both industry and organized labor have grown and matured to an amazing extent. Continuation of the present anarchy is an open invitation to a wave of strikes and discord which will make current American disputes look proportionately tame in comparison.

• •


DRUM TABLE No. 1139

Lovely TO LIVE WITH

Yes, Deilcraft Fine Furniture is "lovely to live with". For Deilcraft is a name honoured for its assurance of quality, distinction and lasting beauty. Created by the famous designers of Imperial, Grand Rapids . . . Deilcraft Occasional Pieces will contribute to your home pleasure for years to come.

While Deilcraft Furniture is still limited in range better times will again bring back this friendly furniture in full supply.

Look for the Deilcraft Tag

Deilcraft fine furniture

FURNITURE DIVISION
DOMINION ELECTROHOME INDUSTRIES LIMITED
KITCHENER, ONTARIO
ALSO MAKERS OF
ELECTROHOME RADIOS, FANS, AIR CONDITIONERS

U.N.O. Has Difficult Physical Problem

By JOHN BARTLETT

Apart from the political problems with which the United Nations' Organization will have to contend, the question of housing the Secretariat is extremely important. Mr. Bartlett considers that a large percentage of the failure of the unfortunate League of Nations was due to the fact that it remained in one place, and that neither large nor particularly well-situated for the purpose.

But whether it remains stationary or not, however, there is the necessity of finding or building conveniently situated and pleasant buildings in which the delegates may go about their very vital duties.

THE San Francisco Conference which drew up the Charter of World Security was not without a certain theatrical touch, altogether apart from the fact that it met in an opera house. The whole thing was organised with typical American ideas of showmanship and the big drum.

Fortunately some hard work was done, and a provisional document, which we hope will have a great deal of influence over the world in the future, was eventually drawn up. Happily it has not yet met with the suspicion which greeted the almost equally ambitious covenant of the League of Nations.

But those who remember the failure of the Geneva experiment—that experiment which started out with such high hopes and which ended in a slough of despair and humiliation—will deprecate the movement which is now going ahead to found a great peace city somewhere in California in which the World Secretariat of the future will work out the operations of the San Francisco Charter.

Anything more easily calculated to cause difficulties, create enmities, and, perhaps, even prepare for another world conflict, could not be imagined than the establishment of such a dream city.

One can safely prophesy that it would be Geneva all over again. For a great deal of the failure of the League in its purpose was due to the fact that it remained fixed in one single place. It was true it was a very beautiful place, although the climate was uncertain, and, at certain seasons of the year, even deplorable.

There was a wise provision in the original Covenant that the League could be peripatetic. It was never intended that it should be stationary. Only to a limited extent was the original motive carried out. There were meetings in London and Paris from time to time, but, by and large, the delegates travelled regularly to Geneva.

Same Old Faces

There they met the same old faces of the permanent officials of the Secretariat, one of the best intentioned bodies which was ever formed, but which consisted of men and women who had become "browned off" by the monotony of living permanently in a small town, and who were heartily sick of each other's society after a lapse of ten or twenty years. In the end the League, instead of being invested with a seraphic raiment of peace and goodwill, was afflicted with the worst evils of the parish pump.

Moreover, one would remind these forgetful idealists who wish to establish a peace city somewhere not far away from Hollywood, of the troubles which beset Geneva when it was decided to build a League Palace.

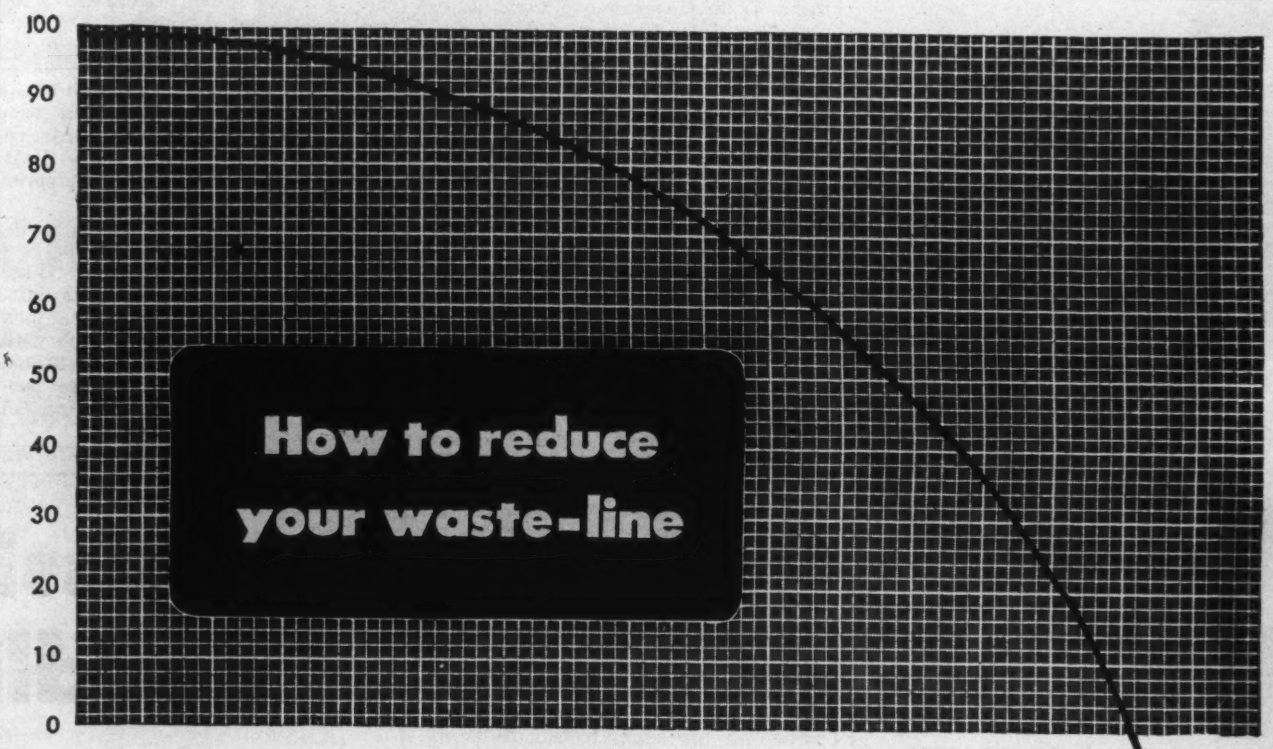
Ambitions were more limited in those days and the original League was established in a barracklike hotel, surely the most hideous building in all Switzerland. Before the last war the hotel was a favorite resort of German tourists and that might explain a great deal.

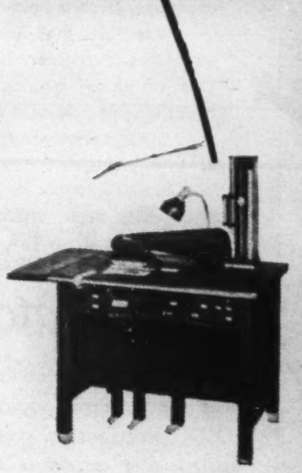
As time went on it became obvious the League could not continue in that small space, and there was talk of a new palace, and committees sat year after year and talked without deciding anything—in the true Geneva tradition. At length after many quarrels and disagreements contracts were put out—several of them being eagerly snapped up by German firms.

A piece of land was acquired on the outskirts of Geneva in a most inaccessible spot which originally could only be reached by a footpath over a level crossing of the mainline to Lausanne and Milan. To make the new site at all feasible, a great wood had to be felled, and two bridges built. One had to cross the main sidings of the important Geneva station and this alone took years to build.

The palace when built, completely disfigured the lovely landscape in which it was set. And when it was first occupied it was found that there was no furniture to equip the hundreds of rooms. Also the building was so unwieldy that a toy railway had to be devised in the basement to carry papers and documents from one wing to another. Indeed those last conferences might be called austerity meetings of a pioneer kind.

So much for that great project. Now it is used as a furniture store for the belongings of ex-members of the Secretariat.





How to reduce your waste-line

Do you want to take the waste out of your business paperwork operations? Want to save time, lower your costs, simplify routines?

You can do it with Addressograph—the fastest, most accurate method of putting words and figures on business forms. Addressograph writes such data as descriptions of materials, products, and properties; instructions for manufacturing, routing, and shipping; facts pertaining to employees, stockholders, customers, and prospects — in short, basic information in each department of every Canadian business.

Addressograph flexibility enables it to be utilized with any system, routine, or other office machines. And Addressograph can write as many as 5000 words or 30,000 figures a minute—with 100% accuracy!

Here is a step you can take now toward reconverting your office and factory for civilian production. Ask us about the savings other Canadian companies in your industry are making with Addressograph methods.

Illustrated is the Class 1900 Addressograph

Addressograph TRADE MARK
SIMPLIFIED BUSINESS METHODS

Phone or Write for Information to Nearest Office
ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH OF CANADA Limited
Head Office and Factory: TORONTO
Sales and Service Agencies:
HALIFAX QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO
HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Yugoslavia Needs Help To Rebuild Industry

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

The first step for Yugoslavia in the difficult task of reconstructing her industries is the repair of machinery, for approximately one quarter of her plants were destroyed by the Germans. Before the war, the state-owned sector of Yugoslav industry was small but the government has now taken over German and traitor-owned enterprises, with the result that its position is now very strong, but, at the same time, it freely admits that foreign aid is urgently needed—so long as there is no attempt at exploitation, says Mr. Davies.

Formerly, Yugoslav minerals were exported and the goods manufactured with them by other countries were then imported, but it is now the country's desire to make full use of her own natural resources.

Zagreb.

JUST outside this picturesque capital of Croatia, is located one of the two Yugoslav branches of the German Siemenswerke. Former branches, of course, since all German property in Yugoslavia has been confiscated by the state. The Zagreb plant too has become state property.

Not large, as Siemens plants go, this enterprise is clean, well equipped, efficient. Before the liberation of Yugoslavia it made equipment for German artillery, radios, electrical apparatus. Now the Zagreb plant is rapidly becoming one of the mainstays of Yugoslav reconstruction.

The plant now bears the name "Radi Concar", after one of the workers of this plant who was secretary of the Croatian Communist Party, and who was among the first to raise the banners of revolt in Lika, subsequently being shot by the Italians on May 25, 1942.

The new director of the plant is Alexei Steiner, electrical engineer of old standing and well-known partisan fighter. He still wore his army uniform as he was showing us around, proudly pointing to the machines, the electric motors, the efficiency and skill of the workers.

Ruined Machinery

"Our main job now," he explained, "is to utilize all our equipment for the purpose of repairing the ruined machinery of other plants. We receive whole carloads of electric motors from everywhere with requests to repair them as rapidly as possible. The Germans have done a thorough job in rendering useless the key machinery and we face the immediate job of supplying this first. Without electric motors our industry won't go far."

Steiner's job is difficult indeed. He is forced to repair machinery that had never been made at the plant. He needs new machine tools. But as he cannot get them he builds them. At the apprentice training school we saw parts for new machine tools being fashioned by the students.

Two things are striking at the plant. The first is the fact that 96 German war prisoners are employed at machines at their specialties. They do not look particularly unhappy and were only too eager to talk to us as we walked through the shops. They live under easy guard at barracks outside the plant. They have not attempted to escape, we were told, and are quite good workers. They receive no wages but are allowed a slightly higher food ration than Yugoslav workers. When we remarked on this apparent unfairness Steiner replied: "Yes, but don't forget they can't go home, or anywhere they want to!"

Harmony Prevails

The second striking feature of the plant is the harmony prevailing between the manager and the union, and their close cooperation in the daily work of the plant. We spoke to the old chairman of the union Pranko Rasimic. He told us how during the Pavelic days, the workers sabotaged production. Often urgent orders for simple things would take months to complete.

Twenty-five men and women workers of this plant, mostly Communists and sympathizers, he said, joined the partisans and gave up their lives for freedom. Of the 25 martyrs many were hanged. Even the apprentice school gave eight partisans, some of whom achieved commissioned rank.

"Were there any collaborators at the plant?" we inquired.

"Yes," Rasimic replied. "There were 22. They were thrown out of the factory and turned over to the authorities."

Rasimic said that the role of the union is to improve and speed work and help the manager cope with current problems. There is no union representative in the managing board, but on all questions of labor the union is consulted.

The example of the "Radi Concar" plant illustrates the position of Yugoslav industry in the main, but not completely. For in Yugoslavia there are still many factories that are privately owned. Nor have factories owned by allied capital been touched. There is a combination of state-ownership and private capital. This combination creates its problems, but, in any case, the question now is how to set industry going as soon as possible so as to give jobs and output.

Before the war Yugoslav industry was quite insufficient to supply her needs, and the country was kept an agricultural zone for the support of stronger industrial countries, above all Germany and Italy. Yugoslav minerals were not utilized on the spot but exported abroad and then the country imported manufactured goods made by foreign factories from her own raw material. With the dislocations brought on by the war, the country's economy was quick to collapse.

Shortsighted Policy

Added to this was the fact that Yugoslavian industries themselves were dependent on foreign supply. The Yugoslav Government was shortsighted in this respect, for the country possesses immense latent wealth in many types of raw materials.

During the war industry was ruined. Buildings and installations were wrecked, raw materials were plundered, skilled workers were killed. In some industries damage was appalling. Thus in steel thirty per cent of all plants were wrecked to the value of one billion dinars. A fourth of all chemical plants were rendered useless, a fifth of the food plants, a fourth of textile plants, three-fifths of timber and construction enterprises.

The total damage to Yugoslav industry exceeds fifteen billion dinars—equivalent to approximately three hundred million United States dollars.

Were this the only damage, then possibly the country could cope with it relatively soon. But in addition, more than one and a half million people were killed and a half a million homes burned to the ground.

We discussed the problems facing the country in this respect with Minister of National Economy Adreja Hebrang. "Three conditions must be created for the re-establishment of normal industrial life," he told us. "First there must be a speedy provision of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods and tools for Yugoslav industry so that its present capacity may be fully utilized. Second, the full mobilization of internal resources and foreign aid for the purpose of restoring pre-war levels of output. Third, the creation of a steady flow of domestic and foreign raw materials in order to ensure the continuity of work of all industries."

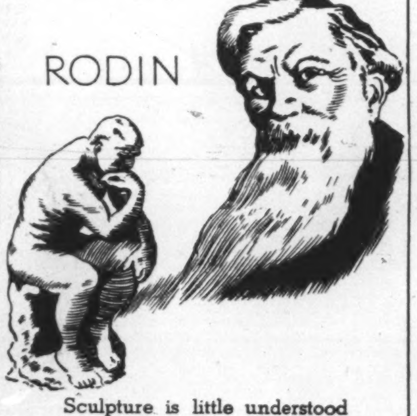
It will be seen that Hebrang places great stress upon foreign aid. In fact, he said that "Yugoslavia can not rebuild her industries by her own effort alone. We must have foreign help."

And this foreign help, by all indications, is slow, very slow, in coming. But the Yugoslavs are not waiting with folded arms. "We have our good will," Hebrang said. "We have our wrecked plants that need repair. We have our determination to rebuild. And we shall succeed."

It is characteristic of the diabolic destructive mania of the Germans that they left least damaged the consumption industries and have damaged most those industries needed for the normal life of the country—steel, metal, mining, railways. Using the

ACHIEVEMENT

RODIN



Sculpture is little understood or appreciated, yet RODIN'S "The Thinker" is known to everyone. Here is bold realism . . . . marble that lives and expresses character. His was the touch of genius that breathed life into cold marble . . . . an achievement born of a lifetime of devotion.

ROLEX
Wrist Watches

Besides being a scientific achievement of remarkable accuracy, every ROLEX wrist watch possesses an unsurpassing charm in its beauty of design. To wear a ROLEX is an unmistakable sign of discrimination.

No product made requires more intense application and specialization than a fine wrist watch. The outstanding reputation which ROLEX enjoys is the result of more than 60 years unflagging zeal on the part of ROLEX watch scientists in their ceaseless quest for greater precision and beauty in fine time pieces

ROLEX
One of the World's Most Accurate Wrist Watches

"PERSONNAlly Speaking" by FRED ALLEN

Star of United Artists hit, "IT'S IN THE BAG"

1—For years I plodded along in radio—eking out a bare $10,000 a week. But Hollywood kept turning me down. "No glamour," they said.

2—A quiz kid wised me up. "Dracula, there's nothing wrong with you that good grooming can't fix," he said. So I got hep. I got Personna!

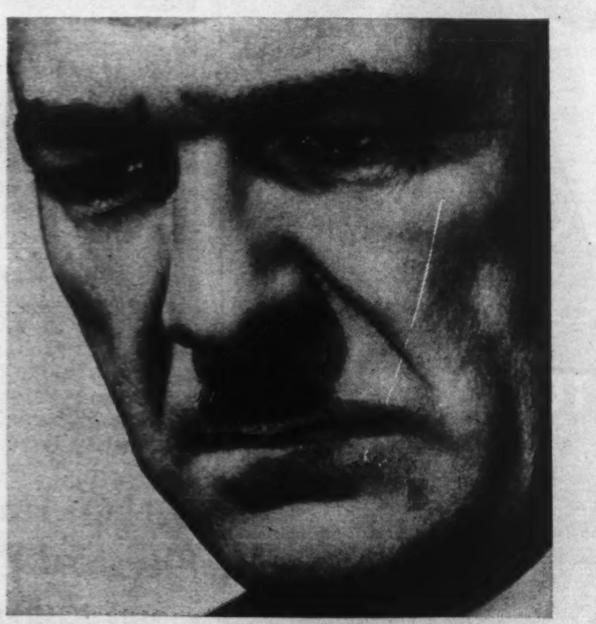
3—Now I'm a glamour boy Personna-fied. Yes, those slick shaves are right up Allen's Alley. And my movie career—"It's in the Bag!"

HERE'S WHY Personna Blades are as sharp as Fred Allen's wit: They're made of *premium steel . . . hollow-ground* for *longer-lasting* keenness . . . *diamond-tested* for extra hardness. Try Personna today!

PERSONNA
Precision Blades
10 FOR $1

"Missing deadlines

. . . BECAUSE I FORGOT ONE SIMPLE FACT!"



"A COMMERCIAL artist must deliver work on time. I was feeling depressed and tired so my work was getting farther and farther behind schedule. Something was getting me down, but I couldn't bring myself to take harsh cathartics.

"Then I read about Kellogg's Bran Flakes and took the 30-day test. What a difference! That delicious bowlful every morning gives me energy to work better and faster . . . and do some extra sketching when time permits!

Kellogg's
BRAN FLAKES

Make this 30-DAY TEST

1. *If you're really ill* see your doctor! But if you just feel dull and headachey, you may only be suffering from incomplete elimination. Here's how one simple change of diet can help you keep fit:

LOOK FOR the name "Kellogg's" on the golden-yellow package at your grocers. Two sizes. Made in London, Canada.

2. *Start now* to eat Kellogg's Bran Flakes *every* morning. To keep fit the *natural* way, get more of the "bulk" your system needs by eating delicious, gently-laxative Kellogg's Bran Flakes With Other Parts Of Wheat.

3. *Just thirty days* should prove to you how grand it is to feel alert, to have the energy for all the *extra* things you'd like to do. You'll want to go *on* keeping fit the Kellogg way!

KEEP FIT with Kellogg's every day in the year!

means at hand the Yugoslavs have taken to rebuilding the textile industry first. Then they have turned to sugar, vegetable oil, and tanning. The chemical industry, one of the most developed in the country, has been so wrecked as to make its reconstruction slow and painful. From here on foreign aid is essential.

"Without foreign aid," Hebrang stressed, "we cannot renew our heavy and chemical industries. The same applies to oil refineries."

The country's greatest problem is steel. Without a reconstructed steel industry the railways cannot be repaired, nor bridges laid—nearly all bridges across the Danube, the Sava, and other rivers have been blown up —nor machine tools built. But steel cannot be produced without coal and coke and the Germans have flooded nearly all the coal mines.

"So you see," Hebrang continued, "we cannot rebuild our basic industries with our own resources. We can rebuild such industries only for which we have raw materials and which do not require very complicated installations. An example is the cement mill in Beochin in Srem, Voyevodina. The Germans blew up the turbines, but our workmen, working day and night, repaired them and cement is again being produced. There are many such examples. What we can do we shall do and are doing."

A Good Lesson

In our discussions with Hebrang we asked about the changes which have taken place in the three sectors of Yugoslav economy — state-owned, foreign-owned and privately-owned.

"The state sector," Hebrang replied, "which, before the war was very weak, is now the strongest. It has been reinforced by our taking over of German enterprises and the property of the traitors to the nation. In doing the latter we have accomplished two things. First, we have punished treason. Second, we have made clear that capital and social position must not serve to damage the interests of the whole nation. This will also be a good lesson to those who at some future time might feel drawn towards service of foreign foes."

According to Hebrang, when the entire process of nationalization is completed from 50 to 60 per cent of all industry will be in the hands of the state.

"What about foreign capital?" we asked.

"In former Yugoslavia," Hebrang responded, "where our people were cruelly exploited, our upper classes refused to invest their money in the development of our natural wealth. The country turned to foreign capital.

"Foreigners acquired dominant economic and political positions and often exerted a detrimental influence on the policies of the country. A good example is offered by certain plants owned by foreign capital, which cost hundreds of millions of dinars, and yet paid for themselves in full in two to three years. This was done at the expense of our labor and by bandit methods of utilizing our resources. This we propose to end."

Old Conditions Gone

Observation in Yugoslavia has convinced me, in any case, that the days of unbridled penetration of foreign capital into Yugoslavia have ended. British, American, French and other capitalist nations will have to revise their treaties with Yugoslavia and will find the old conditions of taxation and work gone forever. The partisans say they didn't fight to keep foreigners rich.

Said Hebrang: "In my opinion we shall have to nationalize certain key branches of industry. Others will have their contracts revised. The New Yugoslavia will refuse to take over old agreements because this would be harmful. Revision of contracts will aim at abolishing favoritism towards foreigners and establish the most favorable possible conditions for Yugoslavia."

"Will you compensate foreign owners for industry you plan to nationalize?"

"Yes," Hebrang replied without hesitation. "But we should take into consideration investment and profit relationship."

"We need foreign help," he went on. "We shall come to agreement with those who give us the most favorable terms. We shall attempt to persuade foreign capital to build factories for us, we may form mixed companies, we may seek loans in the form of credits. We are discussing such loans with the United States and we have already obtained credits in Czechoslovakia. Our trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. is already bearing fruit. We buy oil, cotton and chemicals, we sell wine, opium, hops; we plan to sell copper and other metals."

"Very well," we said. "Then your policy comes down to this: that the Government henceforth will limit foreign capital in Yugoslavia to such a role as suits the needs of the Yugoslav state?"

"Yes," Hebrang replied.

"Does the Government propose to go along the road of gradual increase of industrial power with a view of achieving a balanced national economy and liberating the country from the need of leaning so extensively upon foreign countries and foreign capital?"

Facing Realities

"This is natural. We plan to revive and develop our industry," Hebrang replied, "but we face realities, and the actual facts say that we must have help from abroad, we must lean on foreign countries, for the time being at least. But our main line will be to preserve the sovereignty and independence of our country."

"And what about private capital within the country?"

"The sole limit to its development will be that it submits to the general leadership of the country which will determine needs and distribute supplies. There will be no limit on size of privately-owned enterprises. We welcome everyone and we ask them to produce as much as they can. We need so much!"

"I asked about the need for agricultural machinery. "We can say to the Canadian agricultural machinery makers that we should be only too happy to buy machines and tractors from them," Hebrang stated. "We must have at least 3,000 tractors. Thus far the UNRRA has not been able to give us many, stating that there is a shortage in America."

Hebrang was anything if not concrete. He even told us what Yugoslavia needs for its immediate reconstruction. "We need," he said, "80,000 tons of coke, 60,000 tons of pig-iron, 60,000 tons of brown coal, 10,210 tons of chemical materials, 4,773 tons of electrical equipment, 2,286 tons of gasoline engines, 580 tons of machine tools, 5,743 tons of cotton, 5,495 tons of wool, 2,590 tons of leather, and so on, a total of 220,974 tons." Good business here.

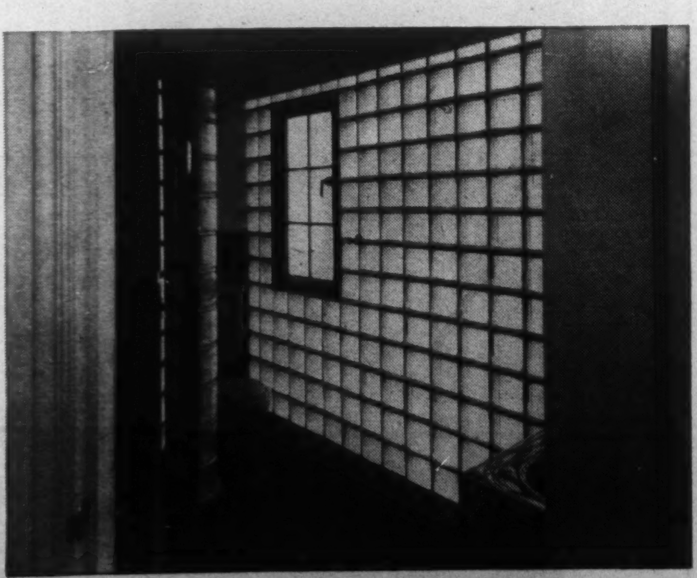
There is little doubt that with the Yugoslav will to work, help from the outside world would help launch new life all the more quickly. The Yugoslavs await this help.

"Daylight" YOUR HOME WITH INSULATING GLASS BLOCK

This hall treatment brings in light, adds to outside appearance of the entrance too. The interior view shows how Insulux Glass Block actually seems to add space!

Attractive Insulux panels actually help save fuel!

Would you like more daylight in your living room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom . . . *with* privacy, *without* excessive heat loss? Then build two or three panels of Insulux into the walls of your home!



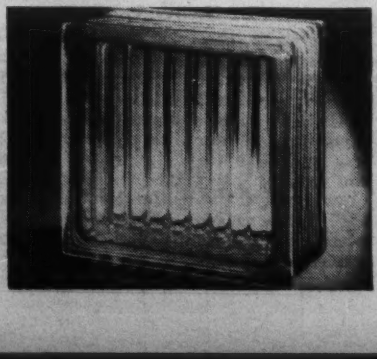
The whole exterior wall of this bathroom is Insulux . . . . also the shower stall partition—yet the pattern of the Block maintains privacy!

Tests have shown that Insulux Glass Block has an insulating value roughly equal to 16 inches of concrete! Yet sturdy Insulux brings in ample daylight, controlled and diffused according to the pattern of the Block you select. Seals out noise and dirt. Is easy to clean . . . withstands rough usage.

Insulux Glass Block isn't just for new houses. Have a panel installed when you *remodel* your home. It's really not expensive when you consider that Insulux is *permanent* and helps save heat! Any competent mason can do the job.

For full information get in touch with your Hobbs representative. Write Hobbs Glass Limited, Dept. BR 6 for illustrated booklet, "*Better Homes With Insulux.*"

INSULUX Sold in Canada by



HOBBS GLASS . PLASTICS

LONDON, CANADA. Branches coast to coast. Consult your local Hobbs representative!

Geishas Are a Form of Japanese Snobbery

By CURTISS HAMILTON

There has already been some discussion about the exact qualifications of Japan's geisha girls. The name itself means literally a "woman of pleasing accomplishments" but few white men find them either beautiful or entertaining, says Mr. Hamilton.

The whole idea is foreign to western ideas and appears to us as a kind of slavery, but in Japan it is a form of social snobbery, for if a Japanese gives a party he is judged by the number and quality of the geishas he invites, and although they may bore him to tears, his social standing depends upon their presence. The fundamental truth seems to be that the chief use of a geisha girl is that of an entertainer rather than a prostitute.

THERE will be no "fraternization" in Japan, at any rate to start with, but sooner or later our men in the armies of occupation will probably come into contact with the much-talked about geisha girls.

I don't think our womenfolk at home need have a moment's anxiety where these so-called glamor girls of Japan are concerned!

Most white men find them neither beautiful nor entertaining, and I fancy, if the truth were told, many "modern" Japanese men have the same opinion, and give geisha parties only because it is an ancient tradition and one of the accepted ways of demonstrating your position and wealth in Japan.

The word "geisha" means literally "a woman of pleasing accomplishments," and that is just what a geisha is, although the accomplishments—serving food and drink, chatter and dancing—are not pleasing to the white man, brought up to believe that the woman is a person, and not a glittering toy created simply to please him.

The geisha is not exactly a wanton and is not promiscuous. She lives in a geisha house, but she does not entertain there, going out at so much an hour to geisha entertainments given in rooms hired for the purpose.

Government Tax

A very popular and accomplished geisha may visit several parties in the course of an evening, "looking in" for a short period, rather like a star variety performer doing a number of halls at a time.

To the charges for the geishas must be added the Government entertainment tax, which has risen steadily since the start of the war in China until it is more than 100 per cent.

This was part of the Japanese "austerity drive" meant to impress upon the people the seriousness of the war—and in the end any kind of dancing in public or private was officially forbidden.

But, like most of the Japanese militarists' decrees, it had a double purpose.

There are about 12,000 registered geishas in Tokio alone and many more in the other big cities. The war lords wanted these girls in factories, although somehow it is difficult to visualize these artificial doll-like creatures, taught the arts of coquetry from the moment they could speak, being of the slightest use in industry.

By the number and quality of geishas at his party, a Japanese business man is judged. It is a form of social snobbery.

The man who gave the party to which I went admitted to me afterwards that it had bored him, but said he had to do it or he would lose face and that in any case it was an ancient Japanese custom, and he was a patriot.

The idea that a patriot might want a better or different kind of national life is quite alien to Japanese thinking.

It must not be supposed that the geishas get the considerable sums paid for their services. They are fortunate if they get one-sixth the fees. More correctly they are credited with one-sixth. Nearly all are deeply indebted to the geisha houses before they start their active careers.

Their parents probably received a big advance on their future wages when they gave them to the geisha house, perhaps, at the age of seven.

This has to be paid back before the geisha gets anything, and, of course, there are living expenses and elaborate clothes to be paid for.

No Running Away

The plain fact seems to be that the geisha never gets out of debt. In any other country it would be called slavery, but as the debt is an "advance of wages," in Japan, it is simply a contract.

A geisha running away would be breaking the contract and get no sympathy. In fact, it is almost unthinkable that the girl, who has never known anything but this artificial, hothouse life, should think of running away.

The only chance of freedom she has is to marry or to become so attractive to a single wealthy man that he is prepared to pay off her debt and set her up as his mistress.

The geishas have been a godsend to the Japanese police, and it would be interesting to know how many Japanese have been arrested for "dangerous thoughts" as a result of uttering them aloud to their geishas!

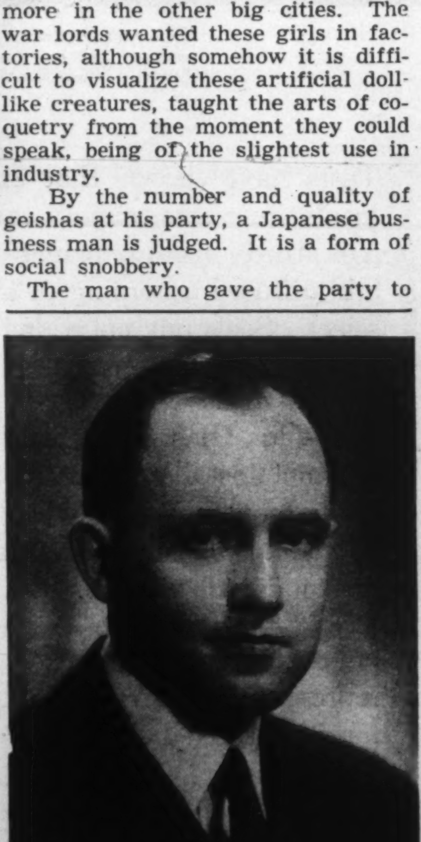
Wives Don't Mind

The Japanese wife, of course, accepts the geisha and the time her husband spends with her without a murmur. She would no more expect to be asked to a party where there were going to be geishas than a Canadian wife would expect to accompany her husband to an old school reunion dinner.

War has undoubtedly hit the geishas, and their numbers must be considerably reduced.

Whether the disaster which has overtaken Japan will be the beginning of the end of the geisha remains to be seen.

The men of the occupation armies may find them curious but unattractive. I was immediately reminded of the famous Japanese stunted trees, twisted and distorted far from what nature intended, to give pleasure to the over-sophisticated eye.



W. HAROLD REA

John Irwin, President of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, announces the appointment of W. Harold Rea, C.A., as Executive Assistant to the President.

Mr. Rea joined the staff of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, in 1933. In 1942 he was loaned to the Government of Canada and became Executive Assistant to G. R. Cottrelle, Oil Controller for Canada, serving in the capacity of liaison officer between the Oil Controller and the armed services of Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

Smart
to have around you
ALL ELASTIC
PARIS GARTERS

Enjoy complete comfort in Paris Garters, tailored of high quality, gentle stretch, long-wearing elastic. See the new Fall styles now at all fine stores—50c and up.

Remember there is no substitute for Paris. When you can get the best, at the price of the next best—we leave it to you, what's best? You can always trust Paris—the trademark that has stood the test of time.

• Enjoy wearing All Elastic Paris Free-Swing Suspenders and Smart Paris Belts. Always higher in quality than price. A. STEIN & COMPANY, Chicago • New York • Los Angeles • Toronto

PARIS
GARTERS
NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU

PROTECTION FOR YOUR FAMILY
Northern Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Established 1897
Head Office - London, Ontario
SECURITY FOR YOURSELF

Now - the finest machine ever to bear the proudest name in Typewriters!

READY NOW is the new Remington Rand . . . the dream typewriter of every stenographer, with its finger-fitted plastic keys, its sensitive Personal Touch Regulator, its action swift as wings . . . the ideal of every efficiency-minded executive, with its extra capacity, its rugged construction, its matchless print-work, diamond sharp carbons, jewel cut stencils. Built with traditional craftsmanship — which is one reason why more Remingtons have been bought than any other make — the new Remington is already being acclaimed by thousands. See for yourself, phone the nearest Remington Rand office today.

REMINGTON RAND LIMITED — Head Office, 199 Bay St., Toronto
Branches in All Principal Cities

REMINGTON RAND
Remington Rand
THE FIRST NAME IN TYPEWRITERS

Labor Plans 5 Years of Close Control

By DAVID FARRER

The justification of Mr. Churchill's election campaign warning that Socialism is inseparably mingled with totalitarianism has not been long in appearing, for Mr. Herbert Morrison's pet bill — the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Bill — has been resuscitated, the new effort being so much more powerful that Mr. Farrer views it with foreboding.

There is grave danger, he says, that the public have become so inured to controls that they may not seek to get rid of them at the end of the stated five years, and it is for the Conservative Party to show the people of Britain that they are still alive to their welfare and that not by any means has the fight gone out of them.

London.

THE Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Bill. The title sounds so innocuous. Indeed, what more necessary than adequate supplies and services during the transition from war to peace.

Yet the harmless-sounding title cloaks the intention of the Labor Government to retain the British people in a strait-jacket of control in effect more constricting even than the garment they were required to wear in the emergency of war.

A more honest title for the bill would be the Permanent Control of the People Bill.

During the war the Defence Regulations made under the Emergency Powers Acts controlled almost every aspect of our daily existence. The Supplies and Services Bill is so devised that enlarged controls will be exercised in peace-time over everything that touches the nation's economic life.

There was a previous bill with the same title and some of the same provisions. The child of Mr. Herbert Morrison, it was agreed to by the Coalition Government before Germany's fall. It was introduced into the House of Commons immediately after the German surrender.

It is no secret that it was viewed by non-Socialist members of the Government as at best a necessary evil. It was insisted that its effect should be strictly limited in time. The Bill was to be valid for two years only.

Three weeks later the coalition was ended. The National Government, no longer hampered by Socialist colleagues, decided to drop the bill. They would continue all necessary controls for six months under the existing Emergency Powers Act. By the end of that time they hoped the evil might be mitigated. If not, it would be possible to think again.

Mr. Morrison did not conceal his fury at the drowning of his favorite child. Indeed, at his party's conference, he declared that the main object of the Tories in seeking a July election had been to discard his bill.

Now the Socialists have come to power. And almost their first action has been to give Mr. Morrison's baby artificial respiration at the hands of Mr. Chuter Ede.

But the revived child is an altogether lustier infant, with far greater potentialities for mischief.

The Coalition's Bill related to services essential to the life of the community. Under the new measure power is taken to extend the operations of the Act to all the Services.

Under the Coalition's Bill the time limit for the continuance of war-time's controls was the summer of 1947. At the date of its introduction it seemed probable that the war against Japan would go on almost to the end of that period. The powers of continued control the Bill conferred would be exercised *in time of war.*

The new Bill is introduced in full knowledge that the war is over. But the powers it gives are to last five years, every one of them a year of peace. It is not hard to see the underlying purpose.

Conditioned to Control

In five years the electorate may have become so conditioned to control that they will not seek to throw off its shackles.

"Look how even today they hunger for controls of every kind, as if these were delectable foods instead of war-time inflictions and monstrosities. There is to be one State, to which all are to be obedient in every act of their lives."

The quotation is from Mr. Churchill's first election broadcast, in which he warned that Socialism is inseparably interwoven with totalitarianism and the worship of the State. He has not had long to wait for justification of his warning. In the Supplies and Services Bill the Socialists plan to continue "war time inflictions" for five years at least of peace.

Now doubts have been expressed about the attitude of his party to the policy outlined in Mr. Churchill's broadcast. And certainly, as the election developed, the policy he had propounded was neglected by his followers.

As a result there is uncertainty whether the policy of the broadcast still holds the field or whether it has been abandoned. And questions will be insistently asked till the answer is forthcoming.

With the single exception of the *Times,* the broadcast was praised to the limit by the Tory newspapers. Anyone who is in doubt about this has only to read the leading articles of the morning after. It seemed at that time that the Tory Party would go forth united as ardent slayers of the Socialist dragon.

It would have been better had they done so. But in the weeks that followed they wavered. Many candidates seemed to lose confidence in their cause, and to forget that once their leader had "keynoted" the whole campaign, they should sustain his argument to the limit.

Years of Appeasement

Perhaps the long years of political appeasement had produced their effect. All through the days of the Coalition the Tories had been forced by the exigencies of war time to compromise with their faith. Measures leaning far toward Socialism had been accepted by Tory Ministers as necessities of national emergency. When the time for electoral warfare came again, the Tories had half forgotten how to propound their beliefs.

Mr. Churchill stands now just where he stood when he broadcast on June 4. For his followers, the Supplies and Services Bill will settle the issue.

In this measure are contained in embryo the very evils which Churchill predicted in his broadcast. Here is the chance for the Tories to show that the fight has not gone out of them.

There is a danger that the Tories, shaken by defeat, may persuade themselves that the only way back to power is to show the country that modern Conservatism is really only Socialism writ smaller. An attitude of this kind would be the quintessence of appeasement.

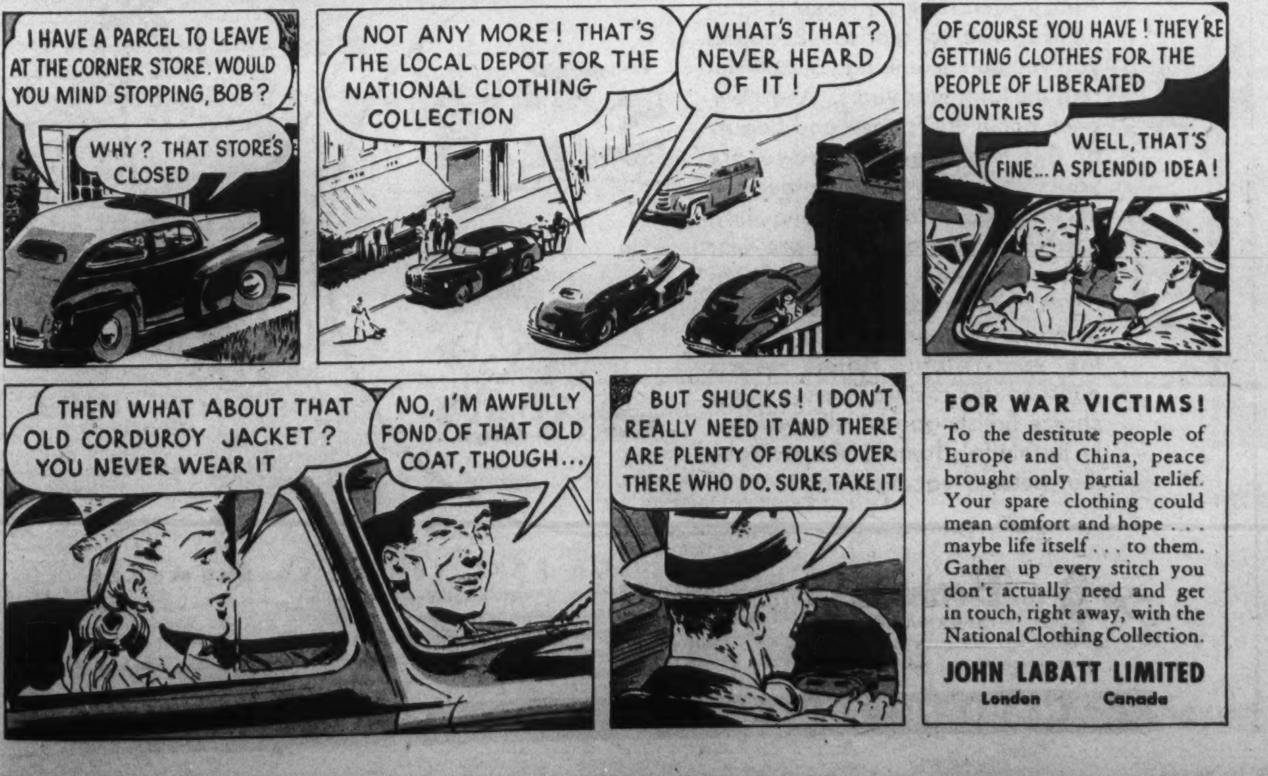
The five-year period which the Supplies and Services Bill covers runs significantly for the five years of the lifetime the Labor Government may reasonably hope to enjoy.

• •

ARIDITY

TWO retired Navy chief petty officers invested in a small saloon in a mid-Western town. They had the place painted inside and out. Behind the boarded windows, matters were humming. Trucks groaning with bottled goods were unloaded at the door of the establishment. Several weeks after building activity ceased, anxious citizens knocked on the door of the still unopened bar. A chief appeared. "When are you going to open for business?" a spokesman inquired "Open for business?" the chief roared. "After twenty years of waiting for this, we're not going to let any outsiders in now!"

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? By Ti-Jos No. 86


I HAVE A PARCEL TO LEAVE AT THE CORNER STORE. WOULD YOU MIND STOPPING, BOB?
WHY? THAT STORE'S CLOSED
NOT ANY MORE! THAT'S THE LOCAL DEPOT FOR THE NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION
WHAT'S THAT? NEVER HEARD OF IT!
OF COURSE YOU HAVE! THEY'RE GETTING CLOTHES FOR THE PEOPLE OF LIBERATED COUNTRIES
WELL, THAT'S FINE... A SPLENDID IDEA!
THEN WHAT ABOUT THAT OLD CORDUROY JACKET? YOU NEVER WEAR IT
NO, I'M AWFULLY FOND OF THAT OLD COAT, THOUGH...
BUT SHUCKS! I DON'T REALLY NEED IT AND THERE ARE PLENTY OF FOLKS OVER THERE WHO DO. SURE, TAKE IT!

FOR WAR VICTIMS!

To the destitute people of Europe and China, peace brought only partial relief. Your spare clothing could mean comfort and hope . . . maybe life itself . . . to them. Gather up every stitch you don't actually need and get in touch, right away, with the National Clothing Collection.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

YOUR OWN LIFE AT SIXTY – IF YOU PROVIDE FOR IT
ASK ABOUT SUN LIFE PENSIONS and ANNUITIES
Sun Life of Canada

Quebec's Educational System is Unique

By F. X. CHAUVIN

The following article on Quebec Catholic Colleges by Mr. Chauvin indicates that he himself is a product of one of those colleges, Bourget, of Rigaud, in Vaudreuil-Soulanges county. He holds the degree of Master of Arts, from Laval University, Quebec City, and is quite humanistically disciplined.

All in all, it would appear that the classical colleges of Quebec are well suited to the background and temper of the people of that province. The fact that they are mostly in the hands of the religious is not peculiar to Quebec. The Bazilian Fathers, the Jesuits and the Oblates operate colleges in Ontario, and they also have a humanistic foundation correlated with scholastic philosophy. Some Protestant churches also operate colleges of their own denomination. The techniques in those colleges are not far apart.

IN THE fall of 1944, a young man of eighteen and one-half years of age was ordered by the Mobilization Board of his military district (London, Ont.) to report for medical examination and service in the army. The father of that young man acknowledged the letter and returned its contents—railway fare and all—with the explanation that his son was a student in a certain college in the Province of Quebec, was in the final year of his classics, and that as such, under existing regulations, he was entitled to deferment.

The officials at London, after some delay, advised that since this young man, although in attendance at that particular Quebec college since September 1938, had not yet passed his matriculation examinations no deferment could be granted. The father immediately replied, informing those military authorities that his son was to write for his Bachelor of Arts degree the following June (1945) and added in his letter that he was instructing his son to disregard any order from the Mobilization Board (Military District No. 1) to report until such time as competent authorities had established his standing in classics as compared with Senior Matriculation in Ontario. The father heard no more about the matter from the Mobilization Board, and his son obtained his B.A. degree from the University of Montreal with great distinction—*magna cum laude*—June last.

This incident is not difficult of explanation, for Quebec's educational system is unique, not only in Canada or in America, but in the entire world. It is not, therefore, surprising that many people become confused when called upon to evaluate the standard of studies in Quebec colleges, using as yardstick the standards in Ontario collegiates and high schools.

As a result of differences in race, language and religion, the educational system of the Province of Quebec is a dual system, Catholic and Protestant, French and English, and this in its three stages, namely: elementary, secondary, and university. There are no public or separate schools in Quebec. Schools are either Catholic or Protestant. Therefore, there exists no minority problem in Quebec, such as there always has existed in Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba, for instance. The Anglo-Protestant minority, in that predominantly French-Catholic province, enjoys the maximum of freedom in matters of education. No discrepancy exists there in respect of the schools of either denomination.

Administration

There is no Ministry of Education in the Quebec cabinet. Educational affairs in that province, the oldest in the Dominion, are administered by the two Superintendents of Public Instruction and by committees, sub-committees, school boards and corporations. The chief organisms of the system are the two main Committees on Public Instruction—one Catholic and the other Protestant, the Secretariat of the Province, two Committees on Classical Colleges, and the University Councils. The official programs of studies, in all institutions, are prepared by, and are under the supervision of, these committees.

There are a number of institutions, however, which come under the direct and sole authority of the Secretary of the Province. These are Fine Arts Schools, the Artcrafts and Trades Schools, the Polytechnic School, the School for High Commercial Studies and others. In addition, there are schools jurisdiction over which is exercised by one or the other of the governmental departments, such as Forestry, Agriculture, Commerce, Fisheries, Mines, Reform and so on. Nearly every department maintains at least one school.

The thirty-two Catholic classical colleges of the province, all of which are affiliated to one or the other of the two Catholic universities, Laval (Quebec City) and Montreal, receive from the government on annual subsidy of $10,000. The program of studies in the colleges is prepared and supervised by the Permanent Committees on Classical Colleges, and the examinations for the Arts baccalaureate are likewise supervised by those committees.

I do not propose, in this brief review, to deal with the elementary schools, except to say that this is the stage in the Quebec educational system where progress has been the slowest. Only in the past few years have long delayed minor reforms been introduced. There still exists in those elementary schools, unfortunately, a great deal of incompetence and many deep-rooted prejudices, and the present condition of unproficiency will continue to obtain so long as the normal schools remain what they have been for more than fifty years. The absence of culture and pedagogical science in those normal schools is lamentable.

The Classical Colleges

What I am particularly concerned with here is the classical colleges, which constitute the basis of secondary education in Quebec. These colleges are strictly denominational and are intended to serve as preparation to current life. Their purpose is not merely to equip the students with intellectual culture, but also with doctrinal training. Their tasks have always been instruction in Catholic faith and morals. Their objective is to give the modern man a coign of vantage whence he views not merely the world as it is, but the superworld as well. Their aim is to place before the students not only the facts in the natural order, but in the supernatural order as well.

The colleges of Quebec were not originally intended as institutions of Liberal arts, but specifically as preparatory schools for the priesthood. Many among them are today designated as seminaries, although they are on the same footing as those designated as colleges. They all indeed strive to provide youth with a broad foundation in general education, but they aim more specifically at preparing them for the service of the Church. In the Calendar (1944-45) of one of the most prominent of those colleges, I find the following: "The College aims at training staunch, fervent Catholics as well as worthy citizens capable of attaining honorable success in any calling." But the plan of all those colleges is to reach the man, his intellect, his will, his emotions, his senses, his imagination, his aesthetic sensibilities, even his powers of expression, in the sense that he may express himself in activities identified with the promotion of his social and religious heritage.

A pupil leaving school in the Entrance year (Ontario) may enter any one of those Quebec colleges and qualify as a student. The classical course consists of at least seven years (the basis is eight) of literary and cultural training or instruction. The student goes through five or six years of solid classics, mixed up with rudiments of mathematics and sciences, and finishes with two years of intensive studies in philosophy, the sciences and mathematics, etc., all of which lead to the obtention of the

"EXPORT"
Canada's Finest Cigarette
32C

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM

Nervous and mental conditions which interfere with normal, healthy living are treated by the most modern methods, including electric shock.

Each patient receives the personal attention of experienced kindly physicians, nurses and therapists.

Physicians are cordially invited to visit Homewood and observe the methods of treatment and inspect the commodious, comfortable buildings, situated amid 75 beautifully landscaped acres. Rates are moderate.

Write for illustrated booklet to
F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood
Sanitarium of Guelph Ontario Limited

Watch...
the Smooth Service any Lighter Gives
when RONSON-ized!

RONSONOL
LIGHTER FUEL
5 Extra Length RONSON "REDSKIN 'FLINTS' with the distinctive 'REDSKIN' coating for ALL lighters
RONSON WICK and INSERTER
RONSON REDSKIN

USE EXTRA-LENGTH
RONSON REDSKIN 'FLINTS'
RONSONOL quick-lighting FUEL
RONSON high-absorption WICKS

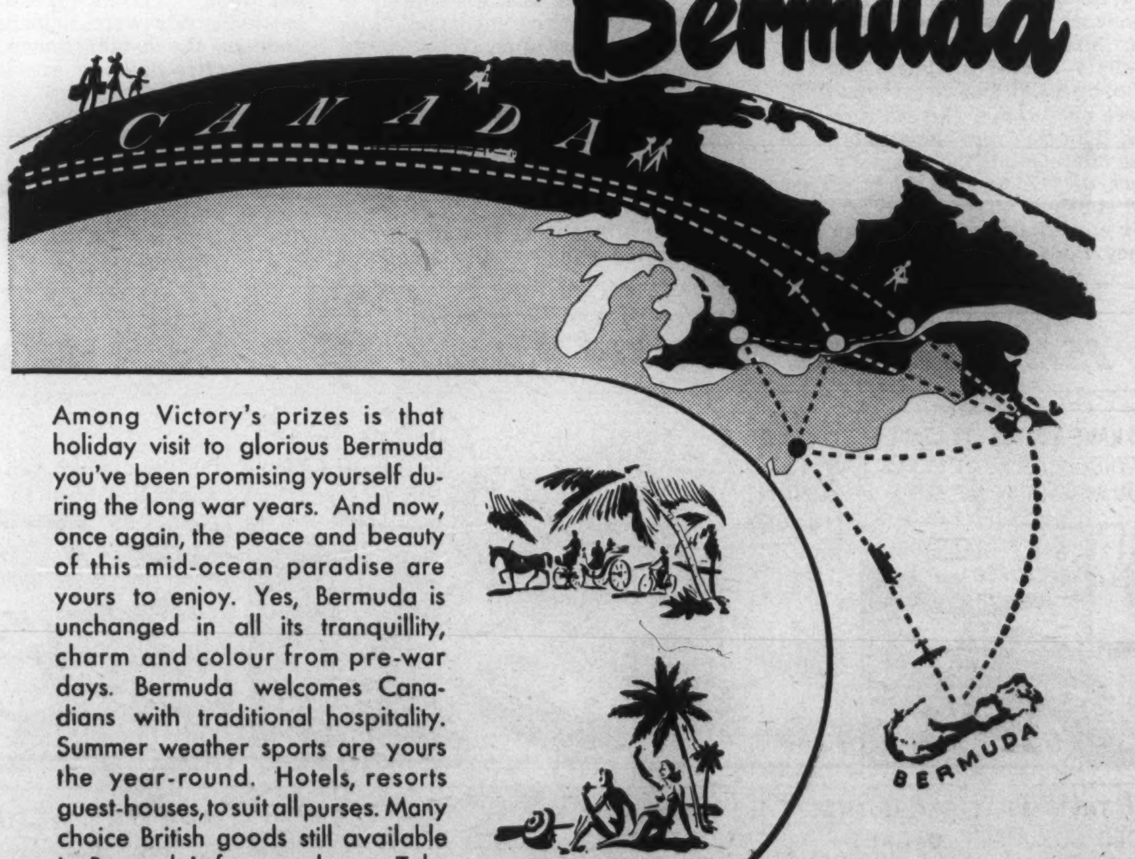
In demand on all fighting fronts

If your RONSON needs attention send it to RONSON (Dept. S, Ronson Bldg., Toronto) for servicing at minimum cost.

FOR ALL LIGHTERS
RONSON REDSKIN
LIGHTER ACCESSORIES
BY RONSON · WORLD'S GREATEST LIGHTER
Ronson, Toronto, Ont.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT
BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Now YOU CAN VACATION IN GLORIOUS Bermuda



Among Victory's prizes is that holiday visit to glorious Bermuda you've been promising yourself during the long war years. And now, once again, the peace and beauty of this mid-ocean paradise are yours to enjoy. Yes, Bermuda is unchanged in all its tranquillity, charm and colour from pre-war days. Bermuda welcomes Canadians with traditional hospitality. Summer weather sports are yours the year-round. Hotels, resorts guest-houses, to suit all purses. Many choice British goods still available in Bermuda's famous shops. Take that autumn vacation now!

FOR Bermuda TRAVEL INFORMATION
CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR "BERMUDA"
924 DOMINION SQ. BLDG. MONTREAL (phone

IT'S EASY TO GET TO BERMUDA!
Regular steamship sailings from Halifax and New York (2½ days.) Frequent airline services direct from Montreal and New York (7 hours from Canada). Canadian money accepted everywhere in Bermuda. 'Sterling' travellers cheques in ample amounts available from your local bank or agent.

CANADIAN FUNDS ARE WELCOME IN BERMUDA

Some American troops awaiting repatriation are taking a nine-weeks' course at Britain's Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. Here, Miss Favia Drake, who produced "Henry V," goes over the script with the American cast.

University Degree of B.A., (Laval or Montreal).

Briefly the course is after the disciplinary as well as cultural pattern: Elements, Syntax and Versification (3 or 4 years), Belles-Lettres and Rhetoric (2 years), and Philosophy (2 years). Its basis is definitely Greco-Latin and its direction largely humanistic. The aim is to form an intellectual élite, hence the reluctance until a few years ago to enlarge the programs so as to give the sciences a place consistent with modern requirements. In Quebec colleges, changes in the curriculum are always conservative, therefore very slow. They do not revolutionize; they improve. Hence the remarkable, but yet slow, progress during the past twenty years in the pedagogical formation of priest-professors, in the equipment of libraries, museums, laboratories and art galleries, and in the choice of teachers. Lay specialists in those colleges today stand 100 as against 1 twenty-five years ago.

Yet, the objectives of the curriculum are predominantly cultural. During the first five, or six years of his course, the student is given first-hand acquaintance with the minds of the great writers, poets and orators who stand at the source of western culture; Xenophon, Plato, Euripides, Cicero, Tacitus, Virgil, Aristotle, Homer, Demosthenes, Horace, and many others.

This, of course, is blended with modern literature, which includes all the great French and English masters. Thus the student is given an opportunity to develop clear thinking, sound judgment, correct feeling, historical perspective and adequate self-expression. He is given an insight into the primitive meanings of words as revealed by their etymology; he develops analytic thinking through the translation of passages from one language into another, and style through the rendition into the vernacular of the content of those passages; he gets a grasp of the fundamentals of rhetorical and poetical style as revealed in the masterpieces of Greek, Latin, French and English literature; and finally he is given a knowledge of human nature by contrasting the ancient with the modern mind.

Mathematics, Sciences

However, the emphasis on literary culture does not mean that mathematics and the sciences are neglected during those first five or six years. The classical course leads to the Baccalaureate in Arts, which includes high mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry) and the sciences (botany, biology, geology, chemistry, organic and inorganic, physics etc.) Candidates for the baccalaureate begin to receive credits in the very early years of the classical course. After five (sometimes six) years, the student, if he has been promoted from class to class on the basis of merits and quality-points, passes a special examination, university-controlled and supervised, which gives him, if successful, the degree of Bachelor of Belles-Lettres. The two final years of the course lead to the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. The two degrees combined make up the Baccalaureate of Arts, which is accepted in any Canadian university for the study of medicine, law, or any other course.

In order to be promoted from one class to a higher class, that is from Latin Elements to Syntax, to Versification, to Belles-Lettres, to Rhetoric (Bachelor of Belles-Lettres), the student must have kept at least 60% on all the subjects, including the subjects known as "university subjects", that is subjects leading to the degree of bachelor. In the two final years, described as Philosophy I and II, the average is 55%.

The teaching in Quebec classical colleges is largely in the hands of the religious, or religious communities (Jesuits, Sulpicians, Clerics of St. Viator, Dominicans, Oblates, etc.) In 1940-41, there were 4,106 such religious engaged in secondary education, as against 1,607 laymen.

The teaching personnel is usually composed of men with a special training in the subjects assigned to them. Many of them are graduates of some European university, such as the Sorbonne, or have taken special courses in institutions like the Catholic University of America at Washington. If they belong to a religious order, they receive no remuneration in terms of money. With them, the teaching of youth is a vocation as well as a profession.

Let me conclude this article on Quebec Classical Colleges with the general statement that they all adhere to the definite philosophy embodied in the Encyclical of Pope Pius XI "On the Christian Education of Youth" (929):

"The proper and immediate end of Christian Education is to cooperate with Divine Grace in forming the true and perfect Christian. . . For precisely this reason, Christian education takes in the whole aggregate of human life, physical and spiritual, intellectual and moral, individual, domestic and social, not with a view to reducing it in any way, but in order to elevate, regulate and perfect, in accordance with the example and teaching of Christ".

Culture, Not Cult

It is obvious, therefore, that the fields of religion are not neglected in those secondary institutions. They are not content to present Catholicism as a creed, a code, or a cult, but also as a culture. Hence the humanities as the broad foundation of the classical courses in the Province of Quebec. In many quarters this foundation has been the subject of severe criticism, but it seems to have conquered the approbation of such eminent and cultured professors of English universities as Wallace, Kirkconnell, Smith, Cody, Raymond, Meek, Innis, Woodhouse, in this country; of president Hutchins of the University of Chicago, of president Conant of Harvard; and of Lord Fisher and Sir Cyril Harwood of Great Britain.

One very special thing that can be said of those Quebec colleges is that no flirting is done therein with error, whether the error comes from France, Italy, Germany or Moscow.

AN IMPORTANT EXHIBITION
FORTY-FOUR WATER COLOURS AND SIXTEEN
ORIGINAL SKETCHES IN MONOCHROME
"RUSTIC ENGLAND AND THE
CANADIAN ROCKIES"
by the eminent aquarellist
CHARLES JOHN COLLINGS

Daily Telegraph, London:
"Another Turner has arisen."

New York Times, New York:
"The greatest colourist since Turner."

ON VIEW until October 13th
CARROLL FINE ARTS LTD.
(Established 1898)
759 YONGE STREET — TORONTO — MIDWAY 3181

CIRCULATION NOW 825,000 COPIES EACH WEEK

THE STAR WEEKLY
is read by
OVER HALF
of all the
Urban,
English-speaking
FAMILIES IN
CANADA

Through The Star Weekly *alone* your advertising reaches more than half of all English-speaking families in Canada's urban centres (2500 population and over). In no single centre is the coverage less than 35%.

In every Canadian centre of 60 or more English-speaking families Star Weekly carrier boys deliver the paper direct to the home.

In practically every Canadian drug store, the biggest bundle of papers is the pile of Star Weeklies.

The Star Weekly covers over 50% of English-speaking families in Canada's "Major City Markets" (25,000 population and up).

Of all the standard size Sunday newspapers in North America, there are only five equalling the Star Weekly's circulation of 825,000.

THE STAR WEEKLY
PUBLISHED AT 80 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA
MONTREAL ADVERTISING OFFICE: UNIVERSITY TOWER
U.S. REPRESENTATIVES: WARD-GRIFFITH CO., INC.,

CAPITAL
TRUST
CORPORATION LIMITED

Boys' Preparatory Boarding School. Okanagan Valley. English lines. Large grounds, including optional apple orchard. Capacity 45. Full past 15 years. Waiting list. Shooting, fishing centre. Wanted, Headmaster as partner or purchaser. Elderly Principals anxious retire 1946. Rev. Mackie, Vernon, B.C.

STRAWBERRY GUAVA
Delicious, Sweet and Spicy

This is a luscious tropical fruit which makes a useful as well as a charming and beautiful house plant. It bears both flowers and fruit at the same time. The flowers are pure white and delightfully fragrant. The fruit is about the size of a walnut, of a beautiful reddish color, and of delicious, sweet and spicy flavor. Fine for eating out of hand, and unsurpassed for making jelly. These plants are usually grown from seed and begin to bloom and bear fruit while quite small.

(Pkt 25¢) (3 pkts 50¢) postpaid.
FREE — OUR BIG 1946 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK SOON AS READY
76W
DOMINION SEED HOUSE - GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Magna Carta Saw Birth Of British Liberty

By A. E. PRINCE

Little did the rebel barons dream on that far-off day in the year 1215 when they forced the tyrant King John to sign the first issue of the Magna Carta, that such a modest beginning would ring the death knell to the "divine right of kings" and become the cornerstone of English liberty and justice, says the writer, Professor of History at Queen's University.

The 1225 Reissue of this document was that which finally became the legal Magna Carta and, as recently announced, the more perfect copy of the only two known to exist has been presented to the British Museum.

INSPIRED by the gift to the British people of the 1225 Re-issue of Magna Carta by a member of the ancient Talbot family, informative articles by the London *Times* and SATURDAY NIGHT (Sept. 15 issue) have drawn public attention to the importance of the revised versions of the Great Charter as "a demonstration of the continuity of British institutions."

Four issues of interest are raised in connection with these Re-issues:—the impact of the last foreign invasion of Britain; the development of English patriotism; the influence of the Papacy on English politics; and the significance for the English constitution of these revisions of the Great Charter.

On Runnymede meadow in 1215 King John was forced to sign on the dotted line by rebellious barons, led by the great English-born Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, Stephen Langton. But Pope Innocent III promptly annulled the Charter, and John's mercenary gangsters pressed the rebel barons so hard that they had to apply for help to France; the Dauphin Louis, son of the powerful King Philip Augustus (who had already expelled the English from Normandy), brought over a strong foreign army. The French invasion did save the Charter but at one time Louis held half England.

Luckily at this critical moment, King John died of a surfeit of peaches. A new Pope, Honorius III, supporting the new boy-King Henry III, saved England from French domination, aided by an "elder statesman," the Earl of Pembroke, and a plebeian Hubert de Burgh.

"Trafalgar" Victory

Bent on turning back a new French invading army, Hubert roused the fishermen of Dover with almost Churchillian words: "If this folk lands, England is lost!" The fleet, hastily collected, tackled the superior French fleet, and possibly for the first but not the last time in English naval history, adopted tactics of securing the windward position of their enemy, winning a "Trafalgar" victory.

Within a month of the crowning of the boy-King Henry III, in November 1216, Magna Carta had been reissued, the program of the baronial opposition being taken over, i.e. "a treaty won at the point of the sword" became "a manifesto of peace and good sound government." This was done, be it noted, under papal sanction and inspiration, as was also the revised version of 1217, signed after Prince Louis, on an island near Kingston-on-Thames, had agreed to leave England.

Among those who now came over to the King's side was William Longsword, Earl of Salisbury, natural son of Henry II and "Fair Rosamond," to whom belonged the 1225 Re-issue copy recently given to the British Museum.

Papal Influence

The Papal Legate Gaulo virtually dominated secular affairs at this time, and adroitly kept rival factions from springing at one another's throat; but later in the reign the awakened English patriotism reacted strongly against excessive papal influence in domestic concerns.

It was these two earlier Re-issues, of 1216 and 1217, which introduced sharp changes from the original 1215 version, omitting nearly half of the clauses" including some that are dear to the heart of modern rhetoricians," as the *Times* writes. The 1225 Laycock Abbey Talbot version is practically the same as that of the 1217 Re-issue, except for a clause clearly directed against any future papal annulment or dispensation, such as had been issued by Innocent III in 1215.

But this 1225 Rescript was the one issued after young King Henry had been declared of full age in 1223 by the Pope and authenticated by the King's own Royal Seal, both previous Charters having been authenticated by the seals of the Papal Legate and the "Rector" or Regent. Consequently it was this 1225 Reissue which became the "legal" Magna Carta, which Henry III confirmed three times, Edward I three times (with additions) and his successors thirty times more during the Middle Ages.

What were the clauses from the original 1215 Charter "dear to the heart of modern rhetoricians" which were omitted from the succeeding issues? Some were those which moderns have interpreted as formulating the great constitutional principles of national parliamentary consent to taxation, the association of taxation with representation, etc. But recent historical research inclines to discount the view that the men of 1215 were animated by these advanced views; these feudal framers of Magna Carta never dreamed they would be regarded as "Fathers of the Constitution," as representatives of the interests of "the nation as a whole," rather than of their own baronial class.

Principle Laid Down

Certain scholars indeed regard them as reactionaries and not progressives. Yet this school of thought has gone too far in its criticisms. Such reactionary elements as crept in were not fated to survive. Thus the 1215 impracticable scheme of controlling and coercing a tyrant king by an oligarchy of 25 magnates disappeared in the 1216 Re-issue. The next fifty years of Henry's reign were chequered by growing discontent that culminated in another civil war, but at the end there emerged the faint beginnings of that great instrument of popular control, a representative Parliament, with the later devices of responsibility of the King's ministers, control over taxation, legislation, administration and justice.

Magna Carta did lay down the principle, and make obvious to all Englishmen in one startling episode, that the King was Below the Law. Even seven centuries lapse of time cannot dim the splendor and grandeur of those words which appeared in all versions: "To no man will we sell, to no man will we deny or delay, right or justice."

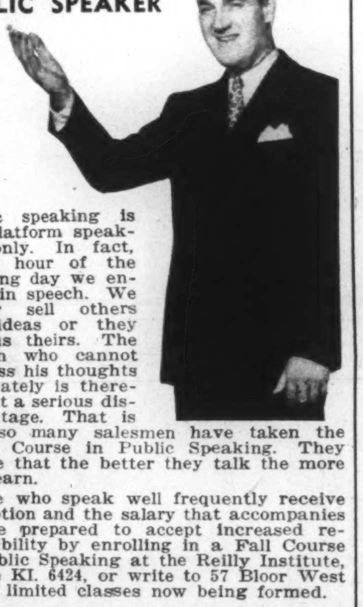
The spirit of the great Charter is indeed the spirit of England.

Carl Horthy, lyric tenor, will appear at Eaton Auditorium in recital on October 12. Pearl Palmason, violinist, to be assisting artist.

YOU CAN

Easily and quickly in your spare time become an

EFFECTIVE
PUBLIC SPEAKER



Public speaking is not platform speaking only. In fact, every hour of the working day we engage in speech. We either sell others our ideas or they sell us theirs. The person who cannot express his thoughts adequately is therefore at a serious disadvantage. That is why so many salesmen have taken the Reilly Course in Public Speaking. They realize that the better they talk the more they earn.

People who speak well frequently receive promotion and the salary that accompanies it. Be prepared to accept increased responsibility by enrolling in a Fall Course of Public Speaking at the Reilly Institute, Phone KI. 6424, or write to 57 Bloor West about limited classes now being formed.

THE REILLY INSTITUTE

When You Are Planning
Your Autumn or
Winter Holiday

It's grand to know that old familiar names in the travel picture such as—Bermuda—Atlantic City—Mexico—and points in the Sunny South generally, are once again a live issue and are available now for pleasure trips for Canadians. Or perhaps it is Winter Sports Playgrounds in which you are interested. In either case contact

MRS. LOUISE GIRVAN
Hotel Representative
Room 1023, 67 Yonge Street
Toronto, WAverley 7552

"THE ISLES OF REST"

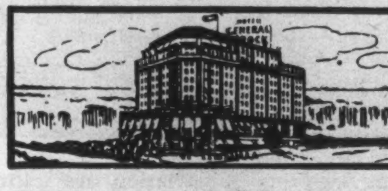
BERMUDA

beautiful panorama of cedar-clad Islands under a panoply of blue, far away from Winter's chilly blasts.

BELMONT MANOR AND GOLF CLUB

Here you may enjoy all those niceties that go to make entertaining at its best. Golf, surf bathing, swimming pool, fishing—a full and different outdoor life. Or loaf to your heart's content, with every comfort at your call. Discriminating Canadians prefer the Belmont . . . it's Bermuda's Best. Travel by air or boat. Ask your local Travel Agent or write the Manager, Bermuda.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE
Mrs. Louise Girvan, Bermuda Hotels Inc., 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Phone WA. 7552.



THE FALL PAGEANT AT NIAGARA

CARDY directed HOTELS

Every season has its charm at Niagara but there is added enchantment in the Autumn when the trees are a riot of colour. This is the spot to visit for that Fall holiday you've been hankering for.

Engage a room at the General Brock and enjoy the panorama from your own window or while out walking. Eat your meals in the Rainbow Room or Coffee Shop—both famous for food. Rates are moderate—single $3.00 up, double $5.00 up.

The GENERAL BROCK
NIAGARA FALLS / ONTARIO
Vernon G. Cardy, President W. A. Stead, Manager

A Competition
FOR CANADIAN AUTHORS

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR AWARD
FOR THE BEST MANUSCRIPT
FICTION OR NON-FICTION

Conditions of Contest

1. All manuscripts must be by Canadian authors, English or French.
2. Prose works of *fiction* and *non-fiction* are eligible.
3. The contest closes on July 1st, 1946.
4. The full amount of the award of $1,000.00 will be payable to the winner and there will be no postponement on any grounds.
5. The award will not be considered as an advance against royalties. Full royalties will be paid on all copies sold on the usual terms.
6. Publication is guaranteed in the United States through Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell.
7. The judges' decision must be final.
8. The winning manuscript will be published in Canada and the United States.

The Competition is sponsored jointly by
The OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, *Canadian Branch*
and
MESSRS. THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY, *New York*
and will be known as
THE OXFORD-CROWELL COMPETITION

Despite Japs, Siam Is Still a Pleasant Land

By IAN CARRUTHERS

Siam, non-active ally of Japan, suffered considerably as a result of Japanese occupation, most of her vitally important rice crop being taken by the Japs. However, British troops going to Siam are likely to decide that the country has its attractions.

Standards of living and education in Siam are high for Asia. Besides rice, Siam has teak, rubber, oil, tin and copper for export; her imports are mainly textiles and manufactured goods. Her economic condition is generally sound.

BRITISH EMPIRE troops who go to Siam will find it a pleasant land, the great majority of whose 16,000,000 inhabitants are peaceable and pleasant people.

About three million of them are Chinese who control much of the country's commerce and particularly its biggest industry—the rice trade. There is a difficult "Chinese problem". Before the war Siam had passed a number of increasingly stringent immigration laws which, while they did not mention the Chinese, were obviously directed against them. They have also always refused Chinese diplomatic representation for fear of complications.

The Chinese say that one-fifth the population of Siam is Chinese, but the Siamese contend that five-sixths of the population of Chinese race are Siamese subjects, reducing the number of "true" Chinese to about half-a-million. This is a thorny minority problem which may cause difficulties later.

The Siamese have long had strong ties with Britain. The currency was linked to sterling (eleven Siamese *baht* went to the £) and over three-quarters of Siam's trade passed through the British Empire, which was the largest buyer and supplier of goods.

There were about 2,000 Europeans and Americans in the country against 500 Japanese. The Japanese were not popular and once normal conditions are restored, Japan will find it impossible to use Siam as a "granary".

Siam sent pilots to be trained in Britain before the war and when she came to reorganize her Provincial Gendarmerie, it was the Burma Military police that was chosen as the model.

Incidentally, Siamese aircraft—there were 200 first line aircraft at the beginning of the war—do not appear to have operated against Allied bombers.

The national religion of Siam is Buddhism and this, of course, encourages the naturally pacific outlook of the people. Siam was one of the few independent states in Eastern Asia and was in some respects surprisingly "modern". There is complete religious freedom throughout the country, the women are free and emancipated and play a large part in business, and there are no difficulties over a caste system as in India.

Siamese Politeness

The very marked class distinction was less apparent after the revolutionary changes of 1932 when the Princes of the Blood, who formerly had charge of every Ministry, were removed from office, being declared with characteristic Siamese politeness as "being above politics". The aristocracy of birth and wealth which had long ruled with an absolute monarchy was replaced by a small body of civil servants, professional men and service officers, but the bulk of small cultivators who own most of the land (the average farm is 3 acres) continued as before to be indifferent to politics.

Literacy is very much higher than in India or many other eastern Asia territories. About half the men and one-sixth the women are literate, but these figures hardly present the true picture for the towns, the percentages being greatly reduced by the fact that there is almost no literacy amongst the hill tribes. Primary education is largely carried out in Buddhist monastery schools of which there is one in every village and there are government secondary schools in the large towns.

The standard of living is high for Asia, considerably higher than, for instance, in India. But Siam is essentially a "one crop" country and everything depends upon rice. Normally there is a surplus of about 1½ million tons for export, but a bad year meant hardship, although famine was unknown.

Teak and Rubber Exports

Other important products are timber, especially teak—of which about 60,000 tons are exported annually, and rubber—of which the export was 47,000 tons. It is believed that the Siamese rubber plantations have not been severely damaged.

Siam also produces about 20,000 tons of oil, some tin and cotton. There are virtually no factories. Siam was a good customer for textiles from Britain and must now offer a considerable market in exchange for the rice and rubber the latter needs.

The British Empire holds securities for the entire Siamese external national debt of about £5,000,000 at the outbreak of war. The internal debt was about £1,000,000 and with an annual revenue of £10,000,000 Siam was economically well placed. The revenue is raised by taxes on entertainments, land, etc., but chiefly by an eight per cent standard income tax, with surtax on all incomes over £1,000 a year.

People's Party

Until 1932, Siam was an absolute monarchy. In June of that year a number of young and progressively minded civil servants with military sympathy carried out a bloodless *coup d'etat* and demanded a constitution. King Prajadhipok who, as a matter of fact, already had such a reform in mind, granted the demand. The common people remained as always indifferent, but a "People's Party" was formed, led by Luang Pradit. The constitution set up an elected assembly, but retained a number of Royal prerogatives. In 1933 there was a royalist counter-revolution that failed and then in 1935, on being deprived of certain of his royal prerogatives, King Prajadhipok abdicated. Luang Pibul rose to virtually absolute power, for King Ananda was a minor and remained in Switzerland except for a brief visit to Bangkok in 1938.

After the Japanese invasion on December 8, 1941, Pibul ordered the cease fire and in the following January declared war on Britain and the U.S. Pibul became virtually a dictator. Last year he was defeated in the Assembly and a new government was formed. Luang Pradit, left as sole Regent on the Council of Regency, became the most powerful man in the country.

The defeat of Japan and the hardships of war may prove a salutary lesson for Siam which, as a reaction against "foreign influence", was tending to copy some of the worst features of European politics.

Purchasing Agent—Overseas

Canadian buyer, office in London, invites enquiries, commission basis, excellent contacts.

CAMPION, 85 EATON PLACE

FAST RELIEF OF PAIN FROM COLDS, SORE THROATS!

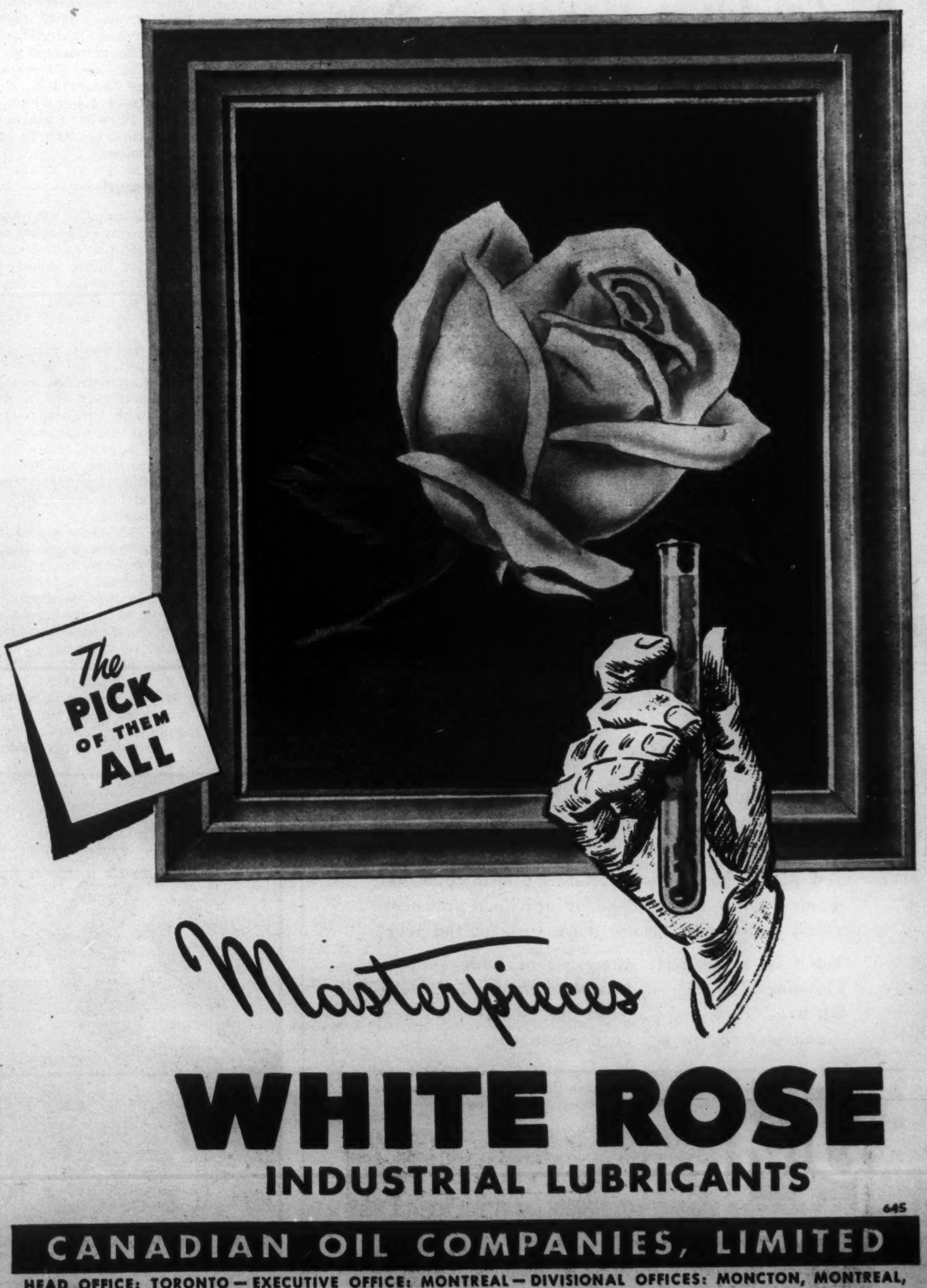
USE ASPIRIN... IT'S READY TO GO TO WORK IN 2 SECONDS!

You don't have to guess about how fast Aspirin works! Just drop one in a glass of water. Within *two seconds* you'll see it start disintegrating. It does the same when you take it, thus provides remarkably fast relief from painful cold symptoms, sore throats due to colds. Get Aspirin today. The "Bayer" cross on each tablet is your guarantee that it's Aspirin.

ASPIRIN

NOW—New Low Prices!

Pocket box of 12s...............only 18c
Economy bottle of 24............only 29c
Family size of 100..............only 79c


The PICK OF THEM ALL
Masterpieces
WHITE ROSE

INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

645

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO—EXECUTIVE OFFICE: MONTREAL—DIVISIONAL OFFICES: MONCTON, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, NORTH BAY, LONDON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY—REFINERY: PETROLIA, ONT.

Merchant Guilds Still Add Color to London

By ARTHUR NETTLETON

The Livery Companies of London are a most interesting survival from mediaeval times. Originally formed to guard entry to the various trades and professions which they represent, they maintain many of their traditional customs and functions though no longer exercising their former great control.

One of the prime functions still held by the Companies is the electing of London's Lord Mayor.

The customs include much pageantry and add a gay note to London every year.

FEW institutions existing in Britain today have had a longer or more entertaining history than the City Guilds or Livery Companies of London. The vicissitudes of the various conditions and events down the centuries have failed to put *finis* to these guilds, which in past times exerted almost regal influence upon England's trade, and which still observe quaint rites, even if their power has dwindled.

The Livery Companies are survivals of the time when entry to many trades and professions, now no longer restricted, was jealously guarded. These guilds also governed the trade with which they were individually concerned, and existed for the purpose of promoting and enhancing that trade.

Even today, many of these institutions continue to have rare privileges. The Company of Vintners, for example, holds the exclusive right to export or import wines and spirits to and from the Port of London, and is entitled to sell wines irrespective of customs duty or excise regulations.

The activities of another guild, the Goldsmiths' Company, are widely in evidence. Every piece of "hall marked" plate produced in Britain is vouchsafed for quality by this Livery Company, and bears the Goldsmiths' stamp. The assaying of such plate dates back to the 15th century, and the Goldsmiths' Company dates from as early as the year 1212, though the guild did not attain great importance until about 1645.

Right down to modern times, great privileges have been granted to this mediaeval institution. National events during the last ten years have been commemorated by such privileges. Among the events thus celebrated was the Royal Jubilee of 1935. Five special symbols were introduced for stamping on plate assayed during that year, and the objects so marked will in course of time become of increasing historic value.

Gold Coints Tested

The Goldsmiths Company also has the duty of testing any gold coins issued by the Royal Mint, to ensure that such coinage is not being debased. This is the current version of the ancient Trial of the Pyx, formerly carried out in the Chapel of the Pyx, Westminster.

The heydays for the birth of Livery Companies were during the reign of Edward III, for that monarch issued many charters sanctioning the formation of guilds. The Vintners date their company from that time, as also do the Fishmongers, who today are responsible for examining all fish at Billingsgate Market, London. The Fishmongers condemn any which they find to be unsound.

In all, there are 79 of these guilds in existence today, and the trades and professions represented by their titles range from basketmaking to farriery, and from clockmaking to needlemaking. The Guild of Needlemakers are unique in having been founded under a charter granted by Cromwell. The Livery Companies also have a table of precedence drawn up in 1837.

Though the Weavers claim to be the oldest, the Mercers head the list. Largest in membership, however, are the Merchant Taylors, with more than 300 members, all entitled to wear the quaint livery of the guild. There are twelve major companies with London headquarters and a total membership of more than 2,000.

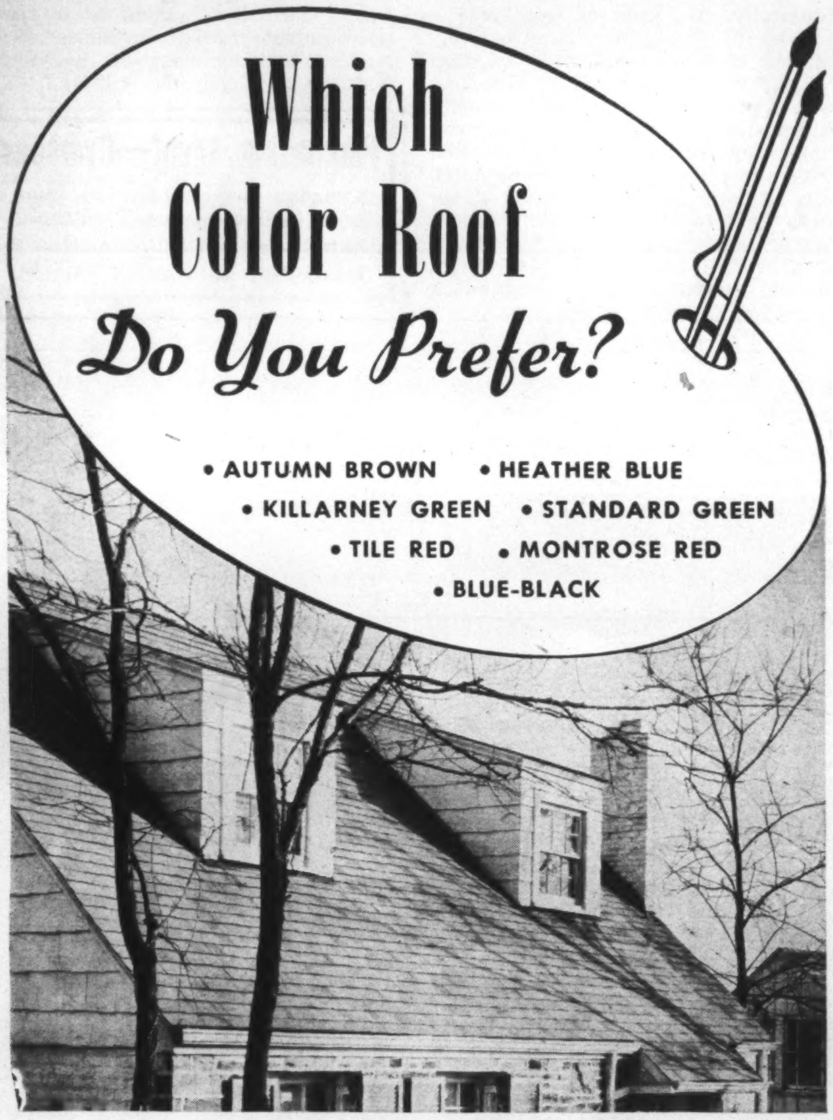
Actually, the title "livery" attached to these guilds does not refer to the uniforms worn on ceremonial occasions. The term comes from the feudal custom of barons "delivering" badges to their retainers.

The general function of the Livery Companies today, apart from the duties already described, is to administer old charities. In past times the guilds undertook a great amount of welfare work, devoting a proportion of their income to education and alleviating poverty. Big incomes are still enjoyed by many of these companies and are used partly for charitable purposes, as in the past.

The Mercers have a total income of no less than $450,000 a year, while that of the Haberdashers runs to nearly $200,000. Several English public schools owe their beginnings to the London guilds. The Mercers established a school in London in 1447, and the Merchant Taylors founded one in 1561. Both these establishments have continued down to the present time, and the governing board includes members of the Livery Company concerned.

Some of the most entertaining of the old guild customs, indeed, are connected with their charities. The Cord-

Great Britain's seaside resorts have been so packed since war ended, that many Londoners, like this lass, prefer to use the city's swimming pools.



- AUTUMN BROWN
- HEATHER BLUE
- KILLARNEY GREEN
- STANDARD GREEN
- TILE RED
- MONTROSE RED
- BLUE-BLACK

Johns-Manville

ASPHALT SHINGLES

for Beauty and Durability

YOUR HOME will have new charm and distinction—new all-weather protection—when you roof with Johns-Manville Asphalt Shingles.

J-M "Drift Blends" rival Nature's own color harmonies—give you wide scope for individual preference—and retain their beauty down through the years.

You'll be particularly interested in Johns-Manville Flexstone Shingles, made with a fireproof Asbestos felt base. They guard against fire, weather and wear—and save you money on maintenance.

For free illustrated folder see your J-M dealer, or write Canadian Johns-Manville at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

B-157

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

Johns-Manville BUILDING MATERIALS

Durabestos Roof Shingles ★ Cedargrain Asbestos Siding Shingles ★ Rock Wool Home Insulation ★ Asbestos Flexboard ★ Asphalt Shingles ★ Asphalt Tile Flooring

FOR OVER 50 YEARS

MAKERS OF

CANADA'S FINEST

SHOES FOR MEN

Built by the SCOTT-McHALE Craftsmen

Our Semi-brogue Oxford

— Always popular —

Makers of the famous ASTORIA shoes

SCOTT-McHALE
LIMITED
London - Ontario

Although the Japanese have surrendered Hong Kong, it may be some time before the city looks like this again. The picture was taken shortly before the outbreak of the Japanese war and shows Hong Kong at night, taken from Kowloon, on the mainland. The curved lights mark course of ferries which run from Kowloon to the island, a distance of one mile.

wainers' Company has long distributed coins to children, and the traditional place for the distribution is a London church, round which the recipients have to run before they get their gift! Other guild moneys are distributed from tombstones in churchyards.

Annual banquets are a feature of Livery Company activities, and the events rarely lack anything likely to impart pomp and ceremony. These affairs, too, are the scene of centuries-old rites. In many instances a toast is drunk to Edward II, the English king who was mortally stabbed in 978 while drinking a stirrup cup at the gate of Corfe Castle.

Coronation Ceremonies

Exactly why this monarch is associated with the guilds is something of a mystery, for none of the institutions is of tenth century origin. But the assassinated king is nevertheless remembered, and just to signify that no such fate would be allowed to befall a livery guild member, the guest on either side of the drinker of the toast stands beside him as the cup is passed round, to "protect" him.

Several of the companies hold an annual coronation ceremony, the Masters and Wardens being crowned. The coronets used are in many instances treasured heirlooms, and have been in an almost countless number of such ceremonies. Some have been in use for upwards of four centuries.

The rituals of the various guilds on such occasions are a study in themselves. The seventy members of the Girdlers' Company have a solemn and impressive ceremony which takes place to the strains of a Handel march played on oboes and flutes. The Skinners' Company, the second largest in terms of membership, observe a quaint makebelieve ritual, in which the crown is tried on the heads of several members. In each case it is declared to be a bad fit, until eventually it is put on the head of the Master who has been nominated for the coming twelve months. Then the crown is declared to fit perfectly!

The Vintners are not jealous of some of their ceremonies being witnessed by the public, though most of the guilds preclude all but members from attending the events and rarely allow an "outsider" to take part. Each July, however, the Vintners, clad in colorful costumes, walk in procession through the streets of London to visit one of the City churches.

Preceding the party are street-sweepers wearing white aprons and brandishing brooms. The custom is a survival from the time when London's streets were a mass of mud and a path had to be swept for notables.

Another custom common to several of the guilds is the ceremonial bringing-in of the Boar's Head. This anciently traditional English dish figures in the annual banquets.

The Fishmongers' Company, like the Vintners' Company, organizes an annual event which entertains not only the members but the public as well. The event takes place early in August, and is the Thames Watermen's race for what is known as Doggett's Coat. The race began in the 18th century, being inaugurated by a certain Thomas Doggett, a staunch Hanoverian, to commemorate the accession of George I.

London Bridge to Chelsea

The race is rowed by six competitors, selected by preliminary races, and the course is from London Bridge to Chelsea. Doggett entrusted a sum of money to the Fishmongers for the presentation of a prize and the maintenance of the event in perpetuity. The award takes the form of an orange-colored coat, and with it goes a badge representing the Hanoverian line.

Since the contest was founded, the Fishmongers' company has added further prizes, in the form of cash, so that today each of the six competitors who emerges from the preliminary heats and takes part in the actual race for the coat is assured of an award.

But the most important annual event held by the City Livery Companies today is a joint one. Under an Act of Parliament dated 1715, confirming an arrangement that had been current since 1376, these institutions have the honor of electing London's Lord Mayor.

The elections are held each Michaelmas Day (September 29), and until the famous London Guildhall was destroyed by enemy action, the ceremony took place in that historic building. Two nominees are put forward for the honor of becoming Lord Mayor of London, and the final choice is made by the Court of Aldermen.

It is the members of the Livery Companies, however, who vote the two competitors into this final election by the Aldermen. The right to select nominees is regarded as an important perquisite of the guilds, and nobody who is not an accredited Liveryman is allowed to remain present when the voting is undertaken.

London's Livery Companies are not merely historic bodies, perpetuating ancient institutions in an abstract way. Though they observe many medieval rituals, they still perform valuable services in several directions.

• •

BRITISH OPPRESSION

THE British governed Weihaiwei for thirty-two years as a leased territory. Sir James Haldane Stewart Lockhart, the first Commissioner, looked back into Chinese history and set up the old classical Chinese plan of government. The administration collected the taxes which in Weihaiwei were applied to public works; maintained order and peace, and left the people to carry on their lives without interference. Britain's desire was for trade only, not the enslavement of a people.

The British had no tax-collectors. Proclamations were posted throughout the district stating that on such and such a day taxes were due, and the country people came in by cart, muleback, wheelbarrow, or foot to pay. Although the leased territory covered 285 square miles and supported 180,000 people there were only 200 Chinese on the police force and three British inspectors. — From "Flight From China" by Edna Lee Booker. (Macmillans)

STAFF EDITOR WANTED

A Canadian Weekly, with a national readership, wants to add to its staff a young man, preferably not over 30, of good intellectual attainments.

He should have had journalistic, newspaper, or writing experience, and demonstrably a wide knowledge of Canadian affairs.

Applications should give all the particulars that would help us to quickly determine your suitability, and if you prefer you may apply through an intermediary.

This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for training and growth with one of Canada's most influential publications.

Apply

National Employment Service

832 Bay St., Toronto - File E.P.T.15

THE JAPANESE YEW

This photo, Sept., 1943, shows one of our fields of young Yews

Described by the late Ernest Wilson as "the Orient's greatest gift to America," the Japanese Yew has risen to first place in public esteem. In America more Japanese Yews are being planted than all other evergreens combined. Withstands some smoke and shade and thrives where other evergreens die. The world's best hedge material.

12-15"........$1.50; 15-18"........$2.00; 18-24"........$2.75; 24-30"........$3.75

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

HEAD OFFICE:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

NURSERIES:
Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.

SALES STATIONS:
1186 Bay St., Toronto
Lakeshore Highway No. 2 at Clarkson
5895 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, Que.

Important Business Decisions

THAT CALL FOR
WELL QUALIFIED CONSULTANTS

When you contemplate a plant extension, you call in a reliable firm of construction engineers. When you are about to make changes in your corporate set-up, you consult the best legal brains at your command.

Likewise, when you consider an employee benefit plan for your employees—a most important step in your business—your first thought is to have the services of experts in this specialized type of coverage. You also want to do business with a company that has the organization to handle the many details in your plant smoothly and efficiently.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company measures up fully to these requirements. One of the largest Insurance companies on the continent, with extensive operations in Canada and the United States, it has fully staffed branches in all principal Canadian cities. These staffs include specialists in Group Insurance, who will be pleased to discuss any Employer-Employee plans with you.

For Group Life - Weekly Indemnity - Hospitalization - Surgical Fees - Pension Plans, consult the Great-West Life man.

The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

GROUP LIFE GROUP ACCIDENT & HEALTH GROUP PENSION

Need For a National Library Is Urgent

By W. S. WALLACE

The urgent need for a National Library in Canada is emphasized in this article by Mr. Wallace, Librarian to the University of Toronto. At the moment, libraries in Canada have to borrow frequently from the United States' libraries, especially their very excellent Library of Congress.

Under the existing state of affairs, the larger university libraries are called upon to perform some of the functions of a national library and most libraries strain to do their utmost with the limited resources available, with the resultant wasteful and uncontrolled duplication of records.

The initial cost of a National Library would be considerable, but it would be far outweighed by the saving in the long run.

"I AM tired of opinions," Charles Wesley once wrote, "I want facts." Let me, therefore, begin with a fact. The fact is that Canada is almost the only country in the civilized world without a National Library.

Take, for example, the British Commonwealth of Nations. There are national libraries in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, and South Africa—but not in Canada.

In continental Europe, there are national libraries even in such countries as Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. I say nothing about Germany and the other Axis countries; for I do not know whether national libraries are still functioning there. But France has still her *Bibliothèque Nationale;* and Soviet Russia has her *Gosudarstvennaja Publicnaja Biblioteka.* China has her national library; and so had Japan.

There is a national library of sorts in most of the South American republics; and the United States of America has perhaps the most outstanding national library in the world, the Library of Congress, which is the keystone of the magnificent library system in that country. The Library of Congress is not only a national library, but also a national archives and a legislative library for the members of Congress.

Legislative Library

We have in Canada a Library of Parliament, which is solely a legislative library for the members of parliament, and in no sense a national library; and we have an admirable collection of archival material in the Public Archives of Canada. But we have nothing that does for the people of Canada what the Library of Congress does for the people of the United States.

Without a National Library, the Canadian library system, such as it is (and it is pretty defective in some provinces), completely lacks a coping-stone. It lacks a central repository of books and periodicals to which the provincial legislative libraries, the public libraries, the university and college libraries, and the special libraries of different kinds, might look for interlibrary loans, or for information as to where interlibrary loans might be obtained.

At present, research libraries in Canada have to lean heavily on libraries in the United States, and especially the Library of Congress—with all the difficulties attendant on bringing interlibrary loans through the Canadian Customs. (These difficulties are far from imaginary; for the Canadian government is apparently blissfully ignorant of the existence of such things as interlibrary loans, and frequently conceives the avaricious desire to impose a sales tax on them—so that the librarian of one Canadian university was actually invited to pay $375.00 for the pleasure of consulting a rare and very valuable work which had been kindly sent him by an American university library, on interlibrary loan!)

Inadequate Resources

Canadian librarians have actually to appeal to the Library of Congress to find out where rare or unusual books and periodicals are to be found; and they naturally hesitate to ask too often for courtesies that they can seldom return.

The truth is that, within Canada, the larger university libraries are compelled to perform, with inadequate resources, some of the functions that a national library ought to perform. I know whereof I speak, for hardly a day goes by when the University of Toronto Library does not receive half a dozen requests for interlibrary loans from libraries from Halifax to Vancouver, as well as requests from government departments in Ottawa and from commercial organizations, not only in Ontario, but in other provinces as well.

These requests it fills, to the limit of its resources; but I sometimes think there is sense in the policy adopted by the Public Reference Library in Toronto, which declines to lend books on interlibrary loan all across Canada — holding, perhaps justly, that this should be the function of a national library.

It cannot be pretended that the cost of establishing a National Library in Canada would be slight. It would involve the building, probably in Ottawa, of a large and modern library building, with a large staff of trained library workers, as well as the cost of building up an adequate book-stock.

But it is clear also that a National Library would in the long run be the means of effecting great economies. This would be especially true in Ottawa. Probably more than half the books in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa could be transferred to a National Library, if established as a separate entity, thus obviating the necessity of adding to the already overcrowded capacity of the Library of Parliament, and enabling it to perform more effectively its function as a legislative library.

If, moreover, not only the Library of Parliament, but the numerous other libraries in Ottawa — the libraries of the National Research Council, the Public Archives, the Supreme Court of Canada, the Bureau of Statistics, and the various government departments—were integrated with the National Library, tens of thousands of volumes could be transferred from these libraries to the National Library. These libraries would then be enabled to confine themselves to housing only active collections of books for specific purposes; and a vast amount of wasteful and unnecessary duplication could be avoided.

What could be accomplished at Ottawa, could be accomplished also in the country at large. There are few libraries in Canada, whether legislative, university, or public libraries, that are not now at the limit of their resources in regard to space for books; and many of these might be willing to turn over to the National Library very considerable numbers of books and periodicals not in frequent use.

There are many periodicals, for instance, of which it is necessary that only one set or "run" should be available in Canada; and if such a set were available in the National Library, the saving effected in thus avoiding wasteful duplication in libraries all over Canada would be incalculable.

Copyright Books

No library can house more than a small fraction of what it would like to have; but at present most libraries strain toward getting as much as they can, thus entering upon a race with other libraries that results in uncontrolled duplication. If a National Library could perform the function of a clearing-house for information as to where books and periodicals were to be found in Canada, a great part of this waste would be brought to an end.

It might be added that a National Library would provide a natural home for copies of copyright books, which hitherto appear to have had in Canada no one place of deposit. In Great Britain, the British Museum, the National Library of Scotland, and the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge Universities are all entitled to receive free copies of copyright books. No such practice prevails in Canada.

It seems a truism to remark that books are the repositories of by far the greater part of the knowledge of mankind. Unless the knowledge contained in books (including periodicals and microfilms) is properly organized, research students are under a great handicap.

Research produced the atomic bomb; and it would almost seem that an atomic bomb is necessary to make the government of Canada realize that no proper organization of knowledge is possible in Canada until a National Library is established.

STANLEY M. WEDD
Vice-President,
The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Photo by Karsh

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the election of Mr. Stanley M. Wedd, General Manager and Director, as a Vice-President of the Bank. Mr. Wedd, a banker of forty years' experience, will continue as General Manager.

In November 1943 he was appointed President of The Canadian Bankers' Association.

Do YOU know where HARRIS TWEED comes from?
HARRIS TWEED

Only from the Islands of the Outer Hebrides, where the Islanders ply their skilled and ancient craft, come the tough, hard-wearing Harris Tweeds. Woven by hand from virgin Scottish wool, Harris Tweed in all its variety of stylish shades and patterns is the tweed for people who "know about clothes."

Look for the MARK on the Cloth. Look for the LABEL on the Garment

Issued by THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION Ltd. LONDON ENGLAND

Good Bye Putty!
MASTIC-GLAZE
SUCCESSOR TO PUTTY!
NEVER CRACKS
NEVER FALLS OUT
Easy to apply or remove
AT HARDWARE & DEPT. STORES
MG 102

"Window Dressing" SELLS SMART MERCHANDISE

BERK HATS, Toronto, manufacturers of original felt headwear, have recognized that the proper *setting* helps in profitable *selling.*

In keeping with the modern decorative need, TEN/TEST* Insulating-Building Board was chosen for the job.

Berk's tasteful outer office, leading to attractive showroom, features TEN/TEST Standard Panels installed horizontally in two-tone natural finish, with decorative moulding.

Decoration, insulation, noise-deadening and construction . . . in one installation, *at one cost!*

*Be Ready FOR THE BUYERS' MARKET

THE sellers' market cannot last forever.

Inevitably, in its place will come a buyers' market. And then the settings in which products are manufactured or sold will be more than ever important.

To meet these new building and renovating needs — *already here or approaching rapidly* — TEN/TEST Products offer unequalled advantages in versatility, speed and economy.

VERSATILITY — TEN/TEST serves *four* purposes. It provides decorative interiors . . . efficient insulation . . . acoustical control . . . and *lifetime* structural strength.

SPEED AND ECONOMY — TEN/TEST comes in large, easily-worked and readily-handled panels . . . moderate in cost, quickly and economically installed.

Your architect, contractor or engineer will recommend TEN/TEST for building and renovating. He knows that TEN/TEST has been the *one answer* in thousands of commercial and industrial buildings.

TEN-TEST
TIME-TESTED INSULATING PRODUCTS

For samples complete information, and technical data on TEN/TEST's many uses in construction, write International Fibre Board Limited, Gatineau, Que., Dept. 76-F

*TEN/TEST is a registered trade mark and signifies a diversified group of insulating products of International Fibre Board Limited.

THE LONDON LETTER

London's Air Pageant Recalled The R.A.F.'s 1940 "Waterloo"

By P. O'D.

WHEN historians look back a century or so from now, it is possible that they will regard September 15, 1940, as the most important date of the whole war—certainly one of the three or four most important. That was the day that broke the back of the German air-offensive against Britain. If that offensive had succeeded . . . and let us not forget how very, very nearly it did. As Wellington said of Waterloo, "it was a close run thing."

Air Marshal Sir Keith Park now tells the story of Churchill on that day visiting the HQ from which he was directing part of the fighter defence of London. The Prime Minister followed with intense interest the progress of the battle. Everything was going well, but the enemy was still attacking hard.

"How many reserves have you?" asked Churchill.

"None," said Park. Everything he had was in the air. Losses just then were irreplaceable. "The Prime Minister," he adds, "looked very grave."

It is just as well that the many thousands, who watched the progress of that memorable battle in the sunlit sky of a cloudless September day, had little idea of the narrowness of the margin between victory and defeat—a defeat that would have had the most appalling consequences.

We saw the German air-fleets come sailing over, looking horribly formidable, with their fighter escorts circling about them. We saw our fellows going in, tiny but indomitable, diving, swerving, zooming, as they tried to get close to the big bombers. We watched the sky fill with vapor trails and the little white blobs of parachutes. We listened to the roar of the engines and the fierce rattle of the machine-guns. Best of all, we saw the Germans being shot down—not Germans only, but far more of them. Four and five to one!

Our lads were getting the best of it. That was all we knew, or wanted to know. We were too excited to think of anything else just then. One of my most vivid recollections of that day is of seeing two elderly ladies, models usually of the primmest dignity, lifting their skirts above their aged knees and dancing a wild and shameless fandango of triumph as a big German bomber made a crash-landing a couple of hundred yards away, with a Spitfire diving on it with all guns blazing. And nobody seemed to think their behavior at all extraordinary—until afterwards, perhaps.

All this is an old story now, but a story and a memory that must have moved the hearts of Londoners, as they gazed up into the sky last Saturday and watched the R.A.F. thunder across, squadron after squadron, in a pageant of victory, led by pilots who fought and won the Battle of Britain. All honor to them, and every reward that a grateful nation can give them!

They saved this country from invasion. They may even have saved the world. Like the little Dutch boy's thumb thrust into the hole in the dike, they stopped the flood.

Postwar Domestic

The other day I met a portent walking briskly but gracefully along the road—a pretty little portent with carefully "permed" hair, rather blonde, some neat decorative stencilling on the piquante little face, a simple but attractive dress, a jaunty little hat, and a quite business-like handbag of generous size. Nothing very portentous about all that, you might think, but a portent none the less. She was Miss Domestic Help (Postwar Model) making her professional rounds.

This particular young woman, aged about 18, has four houses on her active list, and probably a good many more on her waiting list. She puts in exactly two hours a day in each, for which her fee is half-a-crown—ten shillings a day.

The whole point of this young woman's system is that she is not tied to any one employer, she retains her complete independence, has a continual chance of scene, and makes a good deal more money. There are said to be many more like her. It apparently is the system of the future—the immediate future, at any rate. Not such a bad system either, in many ways, but sounding a knell for the old domestic customs of this country. A portent, in fact.

Amateur Photographer Back

Photography, except of a military character, almost became one of the lost arts during the war. You couldn't get films. You couldn't get the paper for prints. And if you did go out with a camera, you probably had the nearest policeman pussyfooting after you to see what you were going to do with it. You were lucky if he didn't confiscate it and hale you before the Beaks.

Now of course you are permitted to take what pictures you like where you like. Not that it makes such a lot of difference to the ordinary amateur, for he still can't get films. But there is some satisfaction in knowing that at least he won't be arrested as any enemy agent. And soon no doubt a supply of film will begin to ooze slowly out to the general public, now that the Air Force and the other Services don't want it all.

A pleasant reminder of the new freedom for photographers is the annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society—the 90th, by the way—which has just opened in London. It is the first since the beginning of the war. And a very good exhibition, too, by all accounts, though marked by a significant scarcity of landscapes. It is likely that the few that are there were taken before security restrictions were clamped down tight on that sort of pictorial activity.

The only difficulty now is to find a piece of landscape that isn't filled with barb-wire and tank-traps and deserted gun-positions. We shall probably be getting a lot of such views for a good many years to come. But one nice thing about barb-wire is that no one is likely to pose any nudes among it.

M.P.'s to Hear Better

One of the chief defects of the old Chamber of the House of Commons was bad acoustics—though not without its compensations sometimes! Many a grateful Member must occasionally have pulled his hat-brim down over his eyes and had a bit of a doze, while some persistent twaddler rumbled on almost inaudibly. But a serious defect, none the less, if it is the business of Members in the House to hear and to make themselves heard.

For the new Chamber, on which construction should soon begin, it is proposed to instal loud-speakers—more than 450 of them! The architects assure us that these are to be tucked away very discreetly among the seats, but it is not the sight of the things that is worrying people, so much as the sound of them. The amplification will also have to be very discreet, or even the generally sedate and quiet House of Commons will become a sort of booming Bedlam, with every aside magnified to a shout.

What about the famous "conversational tone" of the House, about which Mr. Churchill was speaking with such pride a while ago? And think of the really fierce debates—we shall have plenty of them soon—when veins swell in the necks of Members and they begin shouting one another down!

An American political convention will be nothing to it. But perhaps the Speaker will have a switch at his chair, so that he can turn off the current. He will certainly need it. These modern inventions open dreadful prospects.

Forsyth
TIES

Ties you can wear with ease and regard with pride. See the new Forsyth Ties at your favourite Men's Store . . . a brilliant range of fine designs, fresh new patterns and beautiful colours . . . all in the famous Forsyth tradition of quality, styling and craftsmanship.

"No one ever regretted Buying Quality"

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF The Guaranteed Forsyth Shirt

T-1

SHIRTS PAJAMAS SHORTS MUFFLERS HANDKERCHIEFS
JOHN FORSYTH LIMITED - Kitchener, Ontario

Control Center
FOR FAR-SIGHTED MANAGEMENT

DICTAPHONE Electronic Dictation

Today a new improved business method is helping top-flight management keep pace with wartime schedules and plan ahead for post-war opportunities. That method is Dictaphone Electronic Dictation, and it provides the executive with precise and complete control over his entire organization, with ease and efficiency.

His ideas, memos, instructions and decisions are spoken easily and conversationally to a small microphone on his desk. It even records his important across-the-desk conversations, and because the presence of his secretary is not required, she is left to protect him from interruptions and to do other important work for him.

Learn for yourself how this microphone "Control Center" will double your ability to get things done. Free descriptive literature will be sent on request.

DICTAPHONE
DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED, 86 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

The word Dictaphone is the registered trade-mark of Dictaphone Corporation, makers of dictating machines and other sound recording and reproducing equipment bearing said trade-mark.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Japanese Democratic Societies Still Exist in Shadow Form

DILEMMA IN JAPAN, by Andrew Roth. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

THE author of this book, whose competence in his special field of Far East history and politics has long been acknowledged, argues that dependence upon Hirohito or any of the old gang to make-over the thinking of Japan would be for the Allies a fatuous policy. He says: "We shall be building upon sand if we depend on turncoat opportunists who collaborated unhesitatingly with the militarists and fascists so long as the going was good, and then sought to get out from under by repudiating their leaders in defeat. We should look more to the political prisons than to the counting houses for the future leaders of Japan."

He gives abundant historical information about liberals and moderates of the past who struggled in vain against the rulers. The book is crowded with information not generally familiar in the West.

•

High Folk and Riff-Raff

THREE O'CLOCK DINNER, a novel, by Josephine Pinckney. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

OLD families in Charleston, as in other elderly communities, believe in themselves with no little fervor and seem to thank God for His achievement in keeping them going. So Fenwick Redcliff confessed, "God made me a Southerner, an Episcopalian and a Democrat, and in a world of shifting truths these are the principles I like to stand on". Perhaps that is the most complete explanation of the highborn feeling which generates at once grace, urbanity and stubbornness. So even arrogance has a flavor of courtesy, and courtesy to the neighbors a certain loftiness.

When one of the Redcliff Family seemed to entertain radical ideas, when he was less than careful about the set of his clothes and the manner of his speech and the nature of his companions. Above all, when he was attracted by a good-hearted but loud daughter of common folks, his widowed sister-in-law, Judith, wallowed in distress. For having joined the Family at her marriage she felt an obligation to maintain its good name.

It's not a big theme as the novelists of nowadays count bigness, but it is a perfect one for the gentle satirist such as Miss Pinckney proves to be. Her humor is fluent and constant. Her knowledge of the Charleston Manner complete. Her characters are developed in the round. Her dialogue is easy and convincing and she writes with no end of grace and charm. All in all, this is one of the delightful novels of the year.

•

Radiant Singing

TO MARRY STRANGERS, a Book of Poems, by Winfield Townley Scott. (Oxford, $2.50.)

HERE is music in a dozen phases; solemn *adagio*, lilting *scherzo*, even fugue and counterpoint; the main theme of death and impermanence lighted by secondary themes stressing the permanence of beauty. For Mr. Scott, in his deepest thinking and imagining, remembers the loveliness of contrasting vowels, and makes poetry that increases its impact when read aloud.

•

International Finance

BRETTON WOODS, by W. T. G. Hackett. (Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto, 35c.)

THE Economic Adviser to the Bank of Montreal provides in this fifty-page pamphlet a translation from the jargon of Finance and Exchange into the English that most common people understand. Even then most of us must read with concentration to see how an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development can help Canada in managing our credits oversea and our debits in the United States in order to maintain a high level of trade and employment. And the concentration is worth the effort.

•

What Nannie Remembered

LUCY'S VILLAGE, by Ada Harrison and Robert Austin. (Oxford, 75c.)

THIS is a small book, but one full of charm for any little girl. It tells over again, in airy verse, the tales of the past which Nurse told, about the time when she was a little girl, where she lived, what she did, and who were the people she saw every day. The illustrations, in color, are miracles of grace. As for Nannie, the conclusion runs:

"I expect she'll be dead by the time
I have children.
It's a pity when I think that they'll
never hear her tell
Of the pond and the green and the
cottage with the pear tree.
But I expect I'll manage very nearly
as well."

•

Calamity Brings Unity

By MARY DALE MUIR

THE LOCUSTS, by Otto Schrag. (Oxford, $3.50.)

PERHAPS the virile philosophy of this book, as given in the teachings of the red-headed preacher, Jeremiah Kentrup, derives from the fact that the author, his wife and son escaped so hardly from the tyranny of Nazi Germany. Whatever the reason, the story is built around the idea that though the pests and the elements may almost succeed in wresting his living from him, man by his powers of observation, superior mind and indomitable will, can always salvage sufficient to keep him going until his second chance comes along.

It is a book full of meat, a book that presents with clarity, sympathy and reality, the pioneers of Kansas —the Mormons and the Mennonites, people of every religious belief and people without any—people who, in the beginning, look askance at one another but are welded together by the necessity for corporate action.

•

For the Veteran

CANADIAN RE-ESTABLISHMENT FOR VETERANS, by Robert England. (Macmillans, 25c.)

THIS is a supplement to a former pamphlet entitled "Discharged", and incorporates the statutory changes following the Session of 1944. Tables show the cash payments available to all returned men of whatever rank and length of service.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
BOOKSHOP
317½ Bay Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

DAD'S
BACKING YOU, SON

● Tom Hansen, superintendent of an industrial plant, had big plans for his ten-year-old son Jim. But Tom didn't live to see them carried out. An accident one day —and a few hours later Tom was dead.

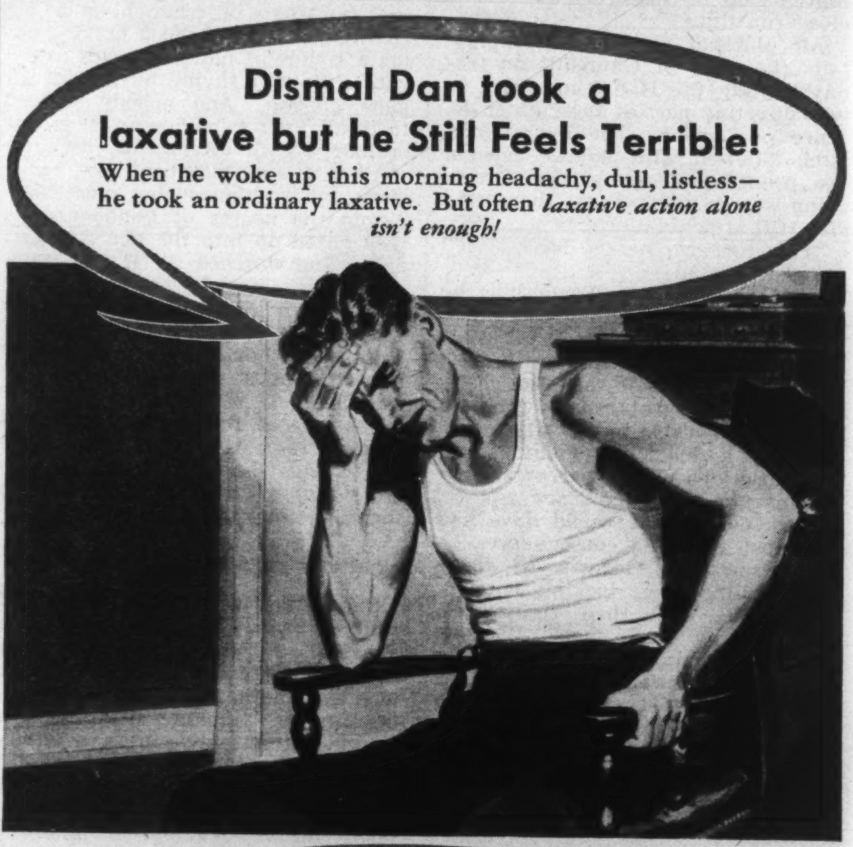
Less than two years before the accident, Tom, at the suggestion of an Imperial Life representative, had arranged an Educational policy whereby $500 each year would be paid when his son reached college age to cover the period of his university course. Now Jim's education has been guaranteed just as surely as though the father had lived to see him graduate. No more premiums are required on the policy, and the money will be paid at the time Tom had planned.

An Imperial Life Educational policy was the finest remembrance that Tom could have left his son. *You too* can give your boy or girl a head start in the keenly-competitive race that will face your children when they enter the business world of tomorrow. Take that first step *now.*

*See Your
Local
Representative*

The name "Tom Hansen" bears no resemblance to that of the deceased in this actual Imperial Life claim.

IMPERIAL LIFE
Founded 1897
Head Office • TORONTO



Dismal Dan took a laxative but he Still Feels Terrible!

When he woke up this morning headachy, dull, listless—he took an ordinary laxative. But often *laxative action alone isn't enough!*

Bright Barney was Smart—He took Sal Hepatica!

Barney, too, awoke sluggish and upset. So he took speedy Sal Hepatica—the gentle saline laxative that also helps to combat excess gastric acidity. Now, he's full of pep, thanks to Sal Hepatica's double relief!

"It's gentle, pleasant, leaves no disagreeable after-effects."

"Combats excess gastric acidity as well as constipation."

"You save money when you buy the economical Family Size."

SAL HEPATICA
gentle—speedy—saline laxative
combats excess gastric acidity, too

A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada

THE BOOKSHELF

Hudson's Bay Co. Superintendent In The Columbia River Valley

McLOUGHLIN'S FORT VANCOUVER LETTERS, Third Series, 1844-46. Edited by E. E. Rich, and with an Introduction by W. Kaye Lamb. (Toronto, The Champlain Society.)

THE superintendent of the Hudson's Bay Company's expansion along the Columbia River cruised in a sea of troubles. He could not bring Sir George Simpson to his views. He suffered from the prejudices of the Americans against the Company, his private holdings were confiscated and his son was murdered. The correspondence as here published has a bearing on the controversy over the international boundary which flamed almost into a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States, with the slogan "Fifty-four, forty, or fight." Like other publications of the Champlain Society it is a sourcebook for historians.

•

Pictured Drama

NAKED CITY, by Weegee. (Collins, $5.00.)

A PRESS photographer who prefers to call himself Weegee rather than to reveal his presumably more civilized name stimulates the readers of "PM" by camera-shots of the more vivid occurrences and the more ordinary people of New York. Here is a collection of his most striking photographs. They are classified under these headings, Sunday Morning, The Curious Ones, Fires, Murders, Sudden Death, The Best People, and The Escapists. All are dramatic and reveal a genius in catching lights and shadows, physical and spiritual.

•

Masterpiece to Order

UNDER the heading "People Who Read and Write" the New York *Times Book Review* presents this essay on getting a job of writing done in jig-time.

Col. Karl Detzer left a job as roving editor of *Reader's Digest* to become special roving adviser for Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of Army Service Forces. With Somervell breathing insistently and authoritatively down his neck, Detzer produced his recent volume, "The Mightiest Army," 65,000 words in 33 days.

Detzer, who is tall, rotund, energetic and a master at the typewriter, says it all started one day late last May. Somervell pushed a buzzer, called Detzer in and said:

"Why not do a book on the mightiest Army in the world. That would be exciting."

Detzer, who just didn't feel like writing a book that week, tried, in vain, to argue that they couldn't get enough paper.

Ten days later the squawk box on Detzer's desk buzzed again. Somervell wanted him. In the general's office were perched A. L. Cole, general manager of *Reader's Digest*, and S. M. Meek—, "a gremlin from J. Walter Thompson's Advertising Agency," as Detzer says.

Detzer learned the news. Cole had come up with 513,000 pounds of book paper. The *Digest* would be glad to publish it. *McCall's* would print it at cost, and the S-M News Company (operated by The *Digest*, *McCall's* and *Popular Science*) would distribute it to newsstands. Everything would be done at cost so there would be no profit—only glory for the Army.

"And the author gets no royalty?" groaned Detzer, who used to make his living at writing.

"Right!" beamed Somervell.

Cole outlined a staggering schedule of text and pictures. And, as editors and publishers will do, he had to have it all in not more than thirty days.

"Hear that, Karl?" said Somervell. "Sixty-five thousand words, hundreds of pictures, and have it finished in thirty days. Oh, yes—one more thing. This is to be the best book ever written about the Army. The best. Bar none."

There it was—practically a military assignment. Detzer looked his four-star boss in the eye and told him there was only one way to do it. Relieve him of all but his most urgent other duties, and find him a private office somewhere with an unlisted telephone. Somervell nodded agreeably.

On July 9 the first draft was finished. Detzer felt a little chagrin, for it actually had taken thirty-three days. Not too much chagrin, however, for he had to spend one of his days sleuthing for pictures in New York, and he had a bad head cold on one of the others.

The Ms., meantime, had flowed to the publisher thirty pages at a time. They brought it out—a handsome, fast-reading, paper-bound volume, costing only 35 cents—on Wednesday, Aug. 15, the day after Japan officially said she would surrender. Again Detzer felt a deep sense of gloom, for it was perfectly obvious that no one would want to read anything about the Army now.

But, of the 450,000 copies printed, 400,000 were sold on the newsstands in the first seventeen days.

The moral of this essay, if any, is that the publishing industry is looking for a good, tough czar to crack the whip over indolent authors.

•

A Case of Unbalance

WOMAN WITHOUT LOVE, a novel, by André Maurois. (Musson, $3.00.)

WARPED by contraries, a Puritan training and a romantic imagination, the daughter of a French officer, killed in the war of 1914-1918, grew up resolutely suppressing the normal emotions of womanhood and consequently enlarging her self-love. Extreme beauty and much learning attracted to her many men, but two successive marriages foundered on the rock of her egotism. Her third venture, this time with a poet and novelist, was likely to fail, until, in flight from the Germans in the late war, her husband was infected with an obscure blood disease which brought him a long illness and death.

Now she had a romantic motive in harmony with her Christian ideals. She bore her husband a son. She gave herself unreservedly to his aid in finishing his masterwork and after his death idolized his memory.

It's a tale that seems to deprecate idealism and learning in comparison with animal impulses, yet in reality argues against unbalance as between body, mind and soul.

Technically, of course, it is Maurois, holding steadily to his theme even though war is upsetting the world, building up his characters in three dimensions, writing with grace and beauty. And yet, a book more polished than entertaining. The translation is by Joan Charles.

•

The Unlearned Lesson

WHILE THE PAST BURNS, a poem by Lillian Everts. ("The Lantern", 62 Montague St. New York. $1.00.)

TALK is the veil that hides reality. That is the theme of this poem which gnashes its jagged teeth in protest against the notion that Plans can save mankind from its follies. For all the time that people talk in bars and in rooms, while they laugh loudly to conceal their fears "their throats contract with a cataract of fact." The mad planes rise and dip and roar, the innocent die pell-mell with the guilty.

Obviously the past cannot be wiped clean like a slate, while gentlemen, competent in diplomacy and negotiation, draw blueprints of a perfect future. The art of living together has not yet been learned by men. Centuries of blundering go by. More centuries stretch before us, for Time is indivisible. It is no layer-cake of Past, Present and Future. As the poem concludes, "Time is more than a matter of hands on a clock."

For the most part the writing is exclamatory, in the vein of prophecy rather than of conventional word-tailoring. But the section descriptive of aerial bombing has a compelling beauty. The poem has won a prize offered by "The Lantern", a Brooklyn magazine.

CAREFUL WITH THAT MATCH—
Forest fires destroy valuable timber

Contributed by
DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY
8-14D

WORLD OF WOMEN

Harvest Home: They Give Thanks Who Garner the Land's Yield

By MARY L. ASKIM

ONE of these mellow autumn Sundays they will be observing the rite of Harvest Home in all the rural parishes of old Ontario. From farms with swelling barns and bursting cellars and lofts hung with drying celery and peppermint the country folk will wind down the roads warm with late sun and lined with flaming maple and yellow elm to their austere little churches for the well-worn ceremony.

"Come ye thankful people, come!
Raise the song of harvest home!
All is safely gathered in,
E'er the winter storms begin,"

they will sing in simple unaffected harmony, guided along the soaring lines by a shrill reed organ played by the parish music teacher, a woman of indeterminate years who counts nervously at the pauses and who flusters through the music sheets during prayers.

Shining Fruits

And the minister will read the prayers and speak in the one metaphor in which he is assured of being understood by all of his people. "A Sower went forth to sow," he will begin, and the old words will fall on the full pews with gentle impact and homely warmth. He will talk to his congregation of the time of thanksgiving and of God's goodness and the men with the brown faces and the gnarled hands will nod approvingly while their womenfolk bloom beside them in their last year's suits and new fall hats.

And in front of the altar will be spread the shining fruits and vegetables of autumn, the purple squash and the yellow pumpkin, the grape and the pear. Small sheaves of wheat will carry the motif on the high windows and over all will spread branches of maple and burnished oak.

The minister's wife will have failed again in her annual crusade for less matériel and more artistry in arrangement—but the staunch parishioners will have won another victory and each crowded sill will be arranged as it has been for years without record, and well that this is, so, for what savant can tell how much of beauty is familiarity of subject and how much arrangement?

Be that as it may the congregation will be well pleased with the work of the decorating committee and will look upon the heaped fruits with more fervor than upon any more sophisticated still-life arrangement.

A wave of sadness will ripple over the news at collection time when his old neighbors realize with a start that Dave Thompson lies in the shady churchyard and will not pace up the aisle beside his yoke-mate of other years. But his place will be filled, and two heaping plates will be carried to the altar and held forward to be blessed by men of tried and ripened years. The congregation will watch their bowed backs approvingly as the minister raises his hands to Heaven.

They'll Sing An Anthem

The choir will sing an anthem after the collection has been taken, with the sopranos leading strong and confident, pursued in diminishing strength by a few courageous altos and the baritones in the back row. There will be several bars where the organist and the choristers will go their separate ways, but they will meet again and the listeners will receive their efforts with unadulterated appreciation. The baritones will wait upon the sopranos after the service and drive them home in the family cars, having made some hurried arrangements for the disposal of their own families with neighbors. But no one will mind very much because they will understand.

The old and young will stand about the door of the church and talk in little groups until the soft twilight lies on the fields, and the womenfolk grow chilly and the children have tired of their game of hide-and-seek through the church sheds and are growing peevish. There will be a general move then in the direction of the cars and anxious housewives will urge their husbands to drive faster so that they may reach home ahead of their guests and light the lamps and perhaps put a match to the fire already laid in the parlor stove.

They will talk of the neighborhood news and the men will sit in the kitchen and smoke their strong pipes and discuss grain yields and how to combat the latest cattle contagion. The women will gather in the parlor and exclaim over their hostess' newest quilt or counterpane and exchange pickle recipes; they will compare notes on the state of the latest engagements and whisper a little over coming confinements, and on the plump bed in the downstairs bedroom several children will sleep the hours away.

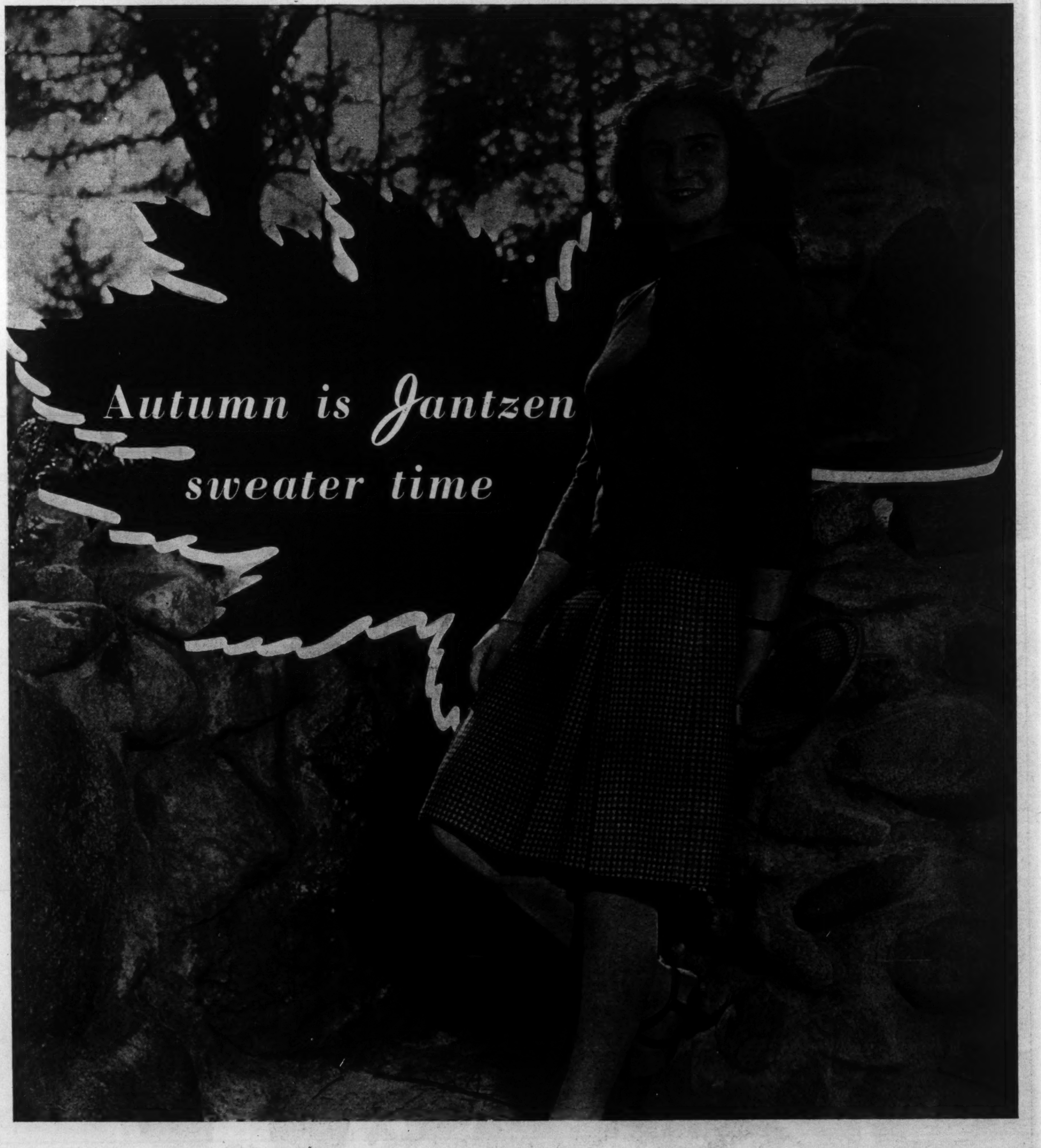
A white cloth will be laid and the kettle boiled and platters heaped high with generous ham sandwiches will appear and cucumber pickles and corn relish and Devil's Food cake and pumpkin pie. In some fortunate home the young minister and his wife will drink strong tea with an admiring circle of parishioners. He will look back all his life to these early days and miss their warmth and constancy.

In a sudden silence the kitchen clock will strike twelve and there will be a great bustle of rousing the sleeping children and collecting hats and coats. The old jokes will be made about morning not coming early and there will be a long series of good-byes and arrangements for future visits—and the festival of Harvest Home will have gone for another year as the cars turn homeward past fields which whisper, "Plenty, Plenty, Plenty!"

And in many a farmer's heart will echo the long-loved hymn—the good hymn of partnership with the God of the Harvest,

"We plough the fields and scatter,
The good seed on the land,
But it is fed and watered,
By God's Almighty hand . . ."

"Yes," they will say, "it was a good service this year," little conscious that they themselves have made it good by simple faith.



You're ready for cool Canadian Autumn days with this new and lovely Jantzen sweater. Feather-light botany and angora yarns have been combined to create a fabric that is unbelievably soft and fleecy. And the classically simple styling is a tribute to your good taste. Jantzen-tailored throughout, with crew neck, ribbon-covered seams at the neckline, hand-finished turn-back cuffs. Limemist, Gay Rose, Heaven Blue, Beige, Raven Black—14-20—$5.50

JANTZEN KNITTING MILLS OF CANADA, LTD., VANCOUVER, B.C.

With Nickels and Dimes Children Created the Junior Red Cross

By M. AUDREY GRAHAM

IT'S a long step from the end of the war to the ideal state of peace which in the dark days seemed such a natural outcome. The problem of putting the world, or even Canada itself, "back on its feet" now looms so large that the average person is bewildered and disheartened. But, for nearly 900,000 school children, members of the Canadian Junior Red Cross, there is no confusion of ideas about the role they intend to play, and are already playing, in the task of bringing order, health and contentment out of the chaotic aftermath.

Let no one suppose that because they are only children and young people theirs will not be a powerful contribution. During the six years of war the Canadian Junior Red Cross doubled its membership, expanded its pre-war activities, and at the same time carried out a programme of war work that left its own executive and the parent organization rather breathless. The over-all programme, at home and abroad, for the war years was a 2½ million dollar project—and they financed it themselves.

Help for the starving children of war-devastated countries will continue until there is no longer any need for this great humanitarian work. This is no new and untried venture. During the war the Canadian Junior Red Cross War Fund maintained 15 war nurseries in Britain and sent both food and money for the relief of children in Western European countries as well as China, India and Russia. The decision to carry on into the period after victory is essentially the members' own. To appreciate the full implication of this, some understanding of the origin of the Fund is necessary, for it shows to what extent the executive itself followed the dictates of the vast membership.

Instinctive Sympathy

At the very outbreak of war, quite ahead of any official lead, classroom Branches from all parts of Canada began to send in varying sums of money to the provincial offices. It was as if they knew instinctively that there would be channels of service with which only a collective financial effort could cope. To accommodate this steady influx of money the War Fund was opened. No campaign tactics originating in executive offices were employed at any time. And yet, the money, the proceeds of countless school fairs, salvage drives, victory gardens, plays and concerts, flowed into the Fund in an endless stream. Entirely without official fanfare and trumpets, but with a sustained enthusiasm that would amaze an adult organization, they built up the fund to the extent of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Have Own Magazine

The end of hostilities did not bring the expected let-up in contributions. From the youngest members in primary grades to those in senior high school classrooms they had approved of the use made of their money. News of each new expenditure and letters of thanks from the grateful recipients had been published in "The Canadian Red Cross Junior," the organization's own magazine. They knew too, that the end of fighting did not mean the end of suffering. And so in this very practical way they registered a determination to share in the post-war work.

The Fund has been re-named the Junior Red Cross Service Fund and as such will continue to send food and other necessities to children still suffering the effects of the war. This may justly be called the members' own decision, and no one is more generous in acknowledging the fact than the National Director, Miss Jean E. Browne, who has watched over the fortunes of the organization since its beginning in 1922.

Literally on the heels of this tangible expression of international kindness and goodwill comes the second objective. It is to increase far beyond pre-war figures the number of portfolios from Canadian Branches to those in other lands. The Junior Red Cross is an international organization which before the war was active in 49 countries. These portfolios or albums are compiled as a Branch project with each member contributing. They tell in pictures and prose of life in Canada and Canadian schools. Sent through the National office, each portfolio is paired with a Branch abroad and in due time an answering album comes back to complete the cycle and establish a bond of friendship between the two groups.

This might seem a trivial thing to a world of adults intent on the capabilities of ambassadors and diplomats, but multiply it by the many thousands of portfolios that will be exchanged with schools all over the world. Do not forget that many of the recipients will be the same children who wrote previously such expressions of gratitude as, "You send us milk. What joy!" Offhand, can you think of any surer or more widespread medium for promoting international understanding and goodwill?

While establishing and maintaining these ties with other countries, the Canadian Junior Red Cross has also some concrete plans for activities in Canada. Returning servicemen who must spend months or years in military hospitals and convalescent homes will know that these young people have a deep appreciation of their sacrifice. An endless supply of bed trays, cribbage, checker and solitaire boards will be made just as they were for military hospitals during the war. Other gifts such as wheel chairs and magazine subscriptions or anything else that might contribute to the comfort and happiness of the patients will be added as the opportunities arise.

Work For Crippled Children

Festive occasions, too, will not go unmarked for there is already news of some groups busily engaged in making Christmas favors for the coming season. This is a field of service which will develop as the Juniors become more familiar with its possibilities. What is more, they are determined to continue until there is no longer any need for their help.

Not all the people who come within reach of the Junior Red Cross helping hand are war casualties. Since its beginning the organization has supplied financial assistance for the treatment of over 25,000 crippled children. There are many adults, now living normal lives, and others whose lot has been made more bearable, who have openly expressed their indebtedness to the Junior Red Cross. Even during the war the work for crippled children was expanded. This great service will carry into the peace era, gaining momentum with the increased membership and with the gradual decrease in the need for war relief.

The very foundation of the vast programme of Health, Service, Citizenship and International Friendship is the organization's primary objective — health. The members themselves realize its importance, and from the youngest Juniors who sing little verses about simple health rules to the high school members who have a comparatively free hand in conducting their own Branch affairs, they are all for it.

Health At Home

At no time, even when the frenzy of war work was at its height, was this phase of the program neglected. As a single example, in a Western town, two Branches of the Junior Red Cross campaigned in support of "toxoid." When the medical man from the provincial Department of Health arrived he was pleased and surprised to find an almost 100% turn-out of the town's pre-school and school children for treatment. It is this appreciation of the importance of preventive health measures which will constitute a tremendous force in raising the standard of physical fitness in Canada.

Among the older members, where the influence of the teacher-director becomes that of simply an advisory officer, the same mature attitude is shared by the overwhelming majority. At a meeting of the Secondary School Council of one large city, where representatives of high school Branches gathered to exchange ideas, the following discussion between two teen-aged boys was reported:

"There is such a lot of relief work that ought to be done at the present time," said one. "I don't think we ought to bother about the health program."

"Why don't you use your head," came the ready retort. "If you are going to waste your energy being ill, you are not going to have that energy for relief!"

And this is the clear-sighted way Young Canada, in the Junior Red Cross, is facing the challenge of the years ahead.

Elizabeth Arden

Call to Perfection

CLEANSE . . . TONE . . . SMOOTH

ARDENA SKIN LOTION ELIZABETH ARDEN
ARDENA FLUFFY CLEANSING CREAM ELIZABETH ARDEN
ARDENA CLEANSING CREAM ELIZABETH ARDEN
ARDENA ORANGE SKIN CREAM ELIZABETH ARDEN
ARDENA VELVA CREAM ELIZABETH ARDEN
ARDENA SPECIAL ASTRINGENT

Skin care is the basis of a lovely complexion. Build your program of loveliness around these three essential steps . . . cleansing, toning, smoothing.

CLEANSE with Ardena Cleansing Cream night and morning, 1.25 and 3.50. Use Fluffy Cleansing Cream for quick cleansing between make-ups, 1.25 and 3.50

TONE with Ardena Skin Lotion, 1.25 to 5.00, or Special Astringent to help firm and smooth, 2.75 and 4.40

SMOOTH with Ardena Velva Cream, 1.25 and 3.50, or Ardena Orange Skin Cream, 1.25 to 5.00

SIMPSON'S - TORONTO

and at Smartest Shops in every town

940

ENJOY CANADA'S FAVORITE CRACKER

Snack Time à la Ritz

Christie's RITZ

For a snack that delights the eye and satisfies the taste, arrange a tray of cheese, assorted spreads, radish roses—and plenty of Ritz. It's the oven-fresh crispness, the toasted, slightly salty tang of these tempting little crackers that makes other foods taste so much better. At your grocer's, always ask for Ritz—it's "Canada's Favorite Cracker!"

CHRISTIE, BROWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED

45R

EXTRA FRESH BREAD!

INSIST ON FLEISCHMANN'S ACTIVE FRESH YEAST
LEVURE FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

Fresh active yeast goes right to work! No lost action—no extra steps. Gives sweeter, tastier bread flavour—light, smooth texture—perfect freshness! IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—always use Fleischmann's *active*, fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. *Dependable* for more than 70 years—Canada's tested favourite.

"Always fresh-at your grocer's

MADE IN CANADA

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Who Are the Men and Women Who Dress the Canadian Woman?

By BERNICE COFFEY

Montreal.

WELL-informed, fashion-conscious Canadian women are as aware of the personalities of the world's top fashion creators as the youngsters are of the Lone Ranger and Superman. Molyneux, Lelong, Hattie Carnegie, Florence Reichman—these and many other names have the highly polished lustre of great prestige, the aura of enchantment carried on waves of wide publicity. Yet the vast majority of Canadian women wear clothes made in Canada. By the way, ladies, the business of keeping us well and smartly clothed ranks high among the country's most important industries.

Who are the people who determine the style of dress, coat, hat, we shall buy this season in shops across Canada?

Let us go behind the scenes here in Montreal, and meet only a few of these men and women who exert such a strong influence on the appearance of every Canadian woman.

Kushner, a youngish middle-aged man with a quiet, humorous twinkle in his eyes, was born in Dniepertrovosk. Came the revolution and he decided that Russia definitely was not the place for young Kushner. "I knew I would make mistakes—and if you made mistakes in those days you lost your head." His journey took him through Poland where, for the first time in his life, he was introduced to the fascinating fact that clothes could be made by machine.

The fascination of the Polish machines remained with him, and when he arrived in Canada he decided to learn all about making clothes. So he started to learn at the very bottom of the ladder which, in his case, meant sweeping the floor in a dress factory. As he progressed through the various stages of apprenticeship he learned the things that go into the highly specialized and intricate craft of making a dress—cutting, draping, pattern making, sketching, designing. He has learned his craft so well that today he is considered one of the country's foremost designers and manufacturers of "youthful misses" dresses of moderate price. His first thought, he tells us, is "Will it fit?" and he is a perfectionist about details such as seams that are generous enough to permit alterations, first-class workmanship. His "youthful misses" dresses—and this term means a type rather than an age group—are young, pretty, a bit frivolous. The Canadian woman for whom he designs and makes clothes, says Kushner, is a canny customer who knows exactly what she wants and how much she is going to pay for it. All the fabrics used in Kushner dresses are made in this country.

Designers And Stylists

To the unitiated, the distinction between the words "designed" and "stylist" may be obscure. A designer of dresses is one who originates—first by sketching the dress he has evolved in his mind, then by translating it into a pattern, then into a muslin model on a judy, then into a pattern ready for the cutters. A stylist is an editor of the designs of others. I. Iseman is a stylist.

He interprets high price styling at moderate prices. The dresses from this house are fairly conservative, of basically good lines, distinguished by their absence of "gingerbread", as ornamentation is called in the trade.

At the beginning of the season Mr. Iseman, accompanied by a pattern maker, visits New York where the two survey the wholesale market. The pattern maker copies the dresses they like, and close attention is paid to all details. On their return to Montreal dresses are made up from the New York sketches and samples. Then begins the process of discarding and altering. Some designs simply won't do in Canada and they are quickly eliminated. During the process of editing, Mr. Iseman may take the best sleeve and adapt it to all his dresses; change the line of a skirt (Canadian women, he says, won't wear dresses with full skirts); alter the neckline of a jacket; eliminate or add a collar; change the front of a bodice.

Out of all these presto-changeo goings-on, the Iseman touch produces a dress of quiet dignity, excellent lines and that timeless quality that is the hallmark of a dress of basically good style. Illustrative of this is Iseman's origination, the "Nan Taylor", a shirtmaker dress that he has been making winter and summer for eight years with little or no change except in the seasonal change from wool to print. On this simple dress he likes to put handsome, very expensive, jewelled buttons. That this "editor" of style is an unusually shrewd judge of the taste of the Canadian woman may be indicated in the fact that he is the largest manufacturer in his price range in Canada.

Mother And Daughter

Betty & Maxine represents a mother-daughter combination. Betty, senior member of the firm, specializes in hats and handbags of crisp, jaunty smartness. For many years her flair for style spiced with the dramatic attracted to her millinery shop in the Mount Royal Hotel a clientele whose names read like the social register. The patronage of the ladies of Rideau Hall—among them Lady Willingdon, Lady Bessborough and her daughter, Lady Moira Ponsonby, earned her the right to display the Royal Crest.

She likes to match hats and bags for she believes it is one of the best means of creating the well-assembled look that is synonymous with elegance. Her hats are in shops where they carry price-tags of from $15 to $25, bags from $15 to $21.

Among the things she has designed for fall is a black satin dinner set. The hat has a high, bloused crown and a narrow brim with a red rose tucked in among the folds of the crown at one side. Very Henry-the Eighthish in spirit. A square, rather squat bag of satin to go with it has an ingenious fold-over top that collapses into place at the manipulation of the black silk carrying cord. Another match features the richness of red velveteen, a red biretta-type hat with slightly depressed crown outlined with narrow black cord, paired with a round drum handbag.

Maxine, Betty's tall, brunette daughter, designs sportswear and blouses and presides over their modernistic office. She subdues government forms, battles production problems and runs the staff of sixty with brisk competency. She's also salesman of the outfit and about twice a year she and her trunkful of samples take to the road travelling from coast to coast visiting store buyers.

Her sportswear designing grew out of her own love for this type of dress. Her credo is functional sportswear without too many tricks, with good lines and style. With blouses, though, she goes softly feminine. Like the French blouses of yore, they are of crepe or satin enriched by much fine handwork—in narrow-spaced rows and rows of infinitesimal tucks, fagotting and all the other devices of the needle art—plus refinements such as narrow lace insertion dyed to match exactly a shell pink blouse.

If the family of Lawrence Sperber—tall, athletic, given to wearing rough tweeds — had had its way, Sperber now would be wielding surgical scissors instead of designing some of Canada's highest quality dresses. As a youngster he worked in his vacations for a brother-in-law in the dress business, which only served to increase his ho-hum attitude to the whole idea of becoming a doctor. Apparently the college authorities were, for once, in complete agreement with him for he flunked and, as he says, left college "by request."

Then he went to New York and got down to work at the Women's Textile School, where he learned about colors, blending types of material, how to apply textiles to clothes, how to make a pattern.

"SALADA"
TEA
Delicious Flavour

It's best when it's clear...

COFFEE IS TEMPTING
MADE AND SERVED IN
A SILEX COFFEE MAKER

The exclusive Silex "Flavor-Guard" filter is the secret of a perfect cup of coffee every time. It protects delicate flavor from bitter grounds and sediment, filters through all the richness of coffee, crystal clear. Make coffee right, and serve it right.

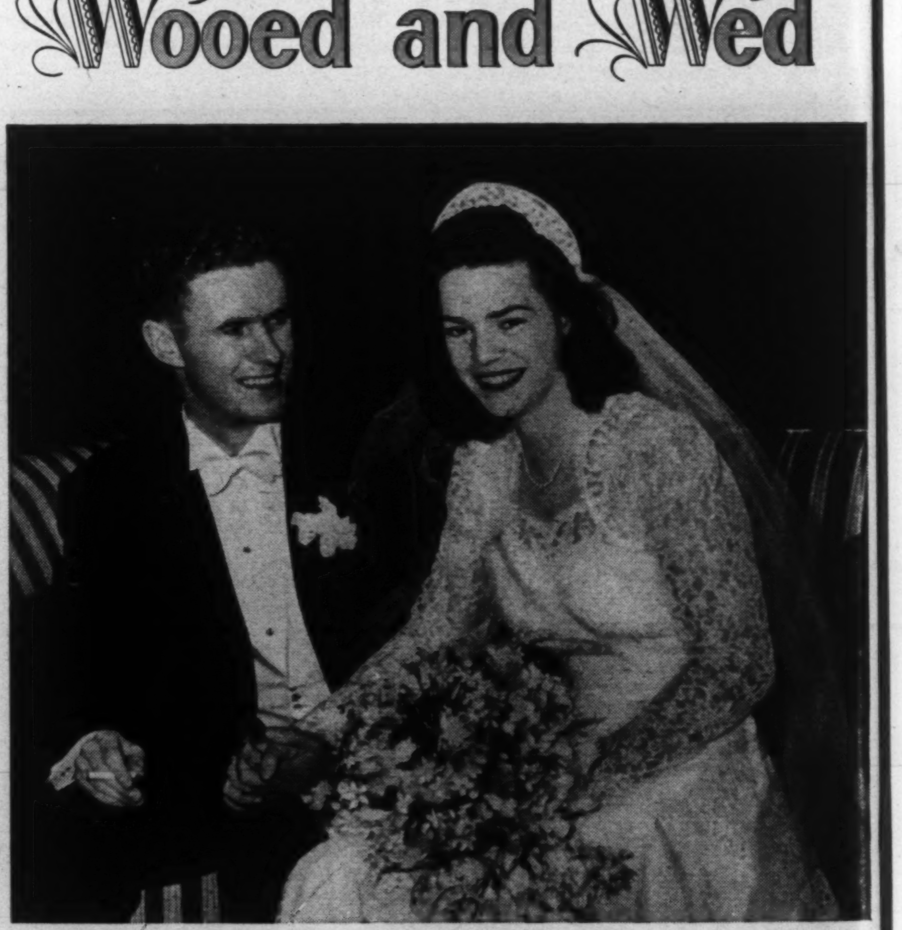
SILEX
TRADE MARK REG'D. CAN. PAT. OFF
COFFEE MAKER

WATCH FOR THE NEW SILEX
STEAM IRON
NO OTHER LIKE IT!

Nice shot, snapped at a basketball game. Busy with her wartime job as Physical Training Instructor at Toronto U., glamorous Kae "keeps glowing" with Woodbury!

Fair weather ahead! Tommy, Meteorology expert, can foretell atmospheric changes . . . predicts no change in the sunshiny happiness of the Hulls . . . or Kae's "continued clear" Woodbury complexion!

ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB
Wooed and Wed



COLLEGE "coke dates" led Kathleen Cuninghame and Tommy Hull, both of Toronto, to an altar appointment. Radiance . . . in the smiles of the newlyweds as they pose for this after-the-wedding picture. Radiance . . . in the Woodbury complexion of the lovely Kae!

"Sparkling results from my Woodbury Facial Cocktail are so evident," says Kae, "that I never skip this daily 'must'. I massage gently with Woodbury—then rinse warm and cold."

WOODBURY FACIAL SOAP
WOODBURY
10¢
FOR THE SKIN YOU LOVE TO TOUCH

Made in cake form only . . . Woodbury Soap contains a special costly ingredient for mildness. For brighter, smoother skin use Woodbury . . . the beauty soap of the Woodbury Debs!

BACK UP YOUR FIGHTING MAN—BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND STAMPS ★ MADE IN CANADA

When he completed his course, he worked as designer for several of New York's most exclusive dress houses.

Now owner and designer of his own dress house in Montreal since 1933, he is turning out sportswear, dresses and lounge wear sold in Canada's most exclusive dress shops. Before the war his specialty was high-class afternoon, evening and hostess gowns. "We used to put as much as fifteen yards of material in evening dresses," he says reminiscently. "Today the average dress takes about 3 yards." In pre-war years many Sperber dresses sold at the rather fancy price of $100—and there was an export business to England important enough to merit an office in London. Marshall-Snelgrove, Swan & Edgar, Harrod's, are some of the London shops who await only the relaxation of restrictions to begin buying Canadian evening gowns. "British women like Canadian ideas of style and fit," says Mr. Sperber.

Frivolous Air

Where do the ideas for his designs come from? One day in an old book shop in Montreal he picked up a book of French prints dated 1851. Charmed by the deep décolletage of the period, he designed a dress with the same deep décolletage filled in with semi-transparent net or chiffon. It had a modestly "bare look" and frivolous air that made it wonderful for the short evening dress. "The staff said no one would buy it," the designer recounts with a laugh, "but I felt women would like it as much as I did because at that time they were growing a little tired of being staid and sensible. Fortunately for me, it was one of the most successful dresses we ever made."

It really isn't necessary to glance at the label inside the hat to recognize a Lola Lanyi. Her hats have the intangible quality that distinguishes the top-drawer designer whether the name on the label is followed by "Made in Paris," ". . . New York," " . . . Montreal." It is something as individual as one's signature, and as dificult to imitate. Lanyi's "signature" is revealed in a combination of fine materials, subtle use of color, beautiful lines, well-bred elegance. Her hats were "important" hats and for the privilege of wearing them Canadian women pay from $20 to $30—or $75 for her hats of mink, beaver, lamb.

Hat Artistry

Madame Lanyi, a small woman with black hair, gentle grown eyes and the artist's approach to millinery design, was born in a Czechoslovakian town not far from the Hungarian border. Her education in European capitals included music (she is an accomplished pianist), sculpture—and hats, which she developed from a hobby to a business. Incidentally, she still draws on her knowledge of the technique or sculpture and today many of her felt hats are actually moulded by her fingers.

Lola married a young Czechoslovakian who was sales representative of the Ford Motor Company. Today, in her high-ceilinged *atelier* in a large old-fashioned house on Sherbrooke Street, Madame Lanyi designs and makes by hand the beautiful hats that go across Canada bearing her label. Mr. Lanyi takes care of the business transactions leaving Madame Lanyi free to devote her full time to the work which to her is a deeply satisfying art and craft combined. At present, she turns out about 350 models a year.

A typical Lanyi for fall might be the small hat seen in her workshop. Of softly crushed moonstone gray felt, it is trimmed with two full-blown roses of the gray felt moulded into petals and hand-tinted a rosy pink, with a leaf of green felt. Held on at the back of the head by two rounded "branches" wound with green felt, the hat is fastened with two hat pins whose heads are exquisitely formed rosebuds made of tinted felt.

In Lola Lanyi, for the writer's money, this country has a brilliant designer whose originality and artistic mastery of her medium is equal to that of any of the Name designers in either France or the United States.

Two Days for a Paris Hair Set

By ISABEL MORGAN

Fresh, young and natural are the keynote words to describe the current makeup vogue in Paris, he continued. The dark, exotic type of makeup is completely out, while pink, clear colors in rouge, powder and lipstick are the only chic tints. Eyeshadow is used sparingly and is usually combined with the thinnest film of vaseline on the eyelids.

Lips are shaped carefully, but never "built out" a la Hollywood. The natural type of makeup is the trend all the way through.

Hair presents a real problem, but with characteristic cleverness French women have conquered the difficulty and appear beautifully coiffed everywhere. There is no soap, but ersatz shampoo is obtainable. However, the technique of brushing the hair for literally hours until it is absolutely clean and shining has taken hold with some of the smartest women who have this done instead of washing the hair.

Almost every woman in Paris has let her hair grow long. It is worn piled as high as it can go on top of the head and often false pieces are added.

The mere business of getting the hair set is a two-day proposition in Paris today. There is no electricity or gas for driers, so women have their hair set one day and go back the next to have it combed out and arranged. In the winter, when such a procedure would have bred pneumonia, heat was permitted to hairdressing establishments for about two hours in the late afternoon. Then there was a stampede for the hairdresser's, and the major problem was getting the ladies out from under the warm driers after their hair was dry.

Believe it or not, in Paris there are nylons! But the catch is that they cost fifteen to eighteen dollars a pair. So naturally the women of Paris figure out other ways to glamorize their legs. The answer is leg makeup, which is very much like ours and is used by practically everybody from the little midinette to the most chic woman. In light shades, though. It is not considered smart to look too suntanned.

• •

WORLD POLICE

"DEFENCE," General MacArthur tells the Philippines Congress, "is no longer national. It is international." A comforting thought. There's to be a police force now, and peaceable nations needn't lie awake nights any more with their six-shooters handy under the pillow. Some people are still worried, though. They are more afraid of the police than of the burglars. But let them ask somebody whose house has been burgled. The Filipinos, for instance.—I.H.R. in the New York *Times*.

ENHANCE THE MESSAGE OF YOUR EYES

with preparations by Helena Rubinstein

Your eyes are *you* . . . revealing windows to your heart, your mind, your personality, your secret, most enchanting self. Give them the care . . . give them the clean, young, shining look that eyes *should* have. The flattering and protective qualities of these exclusive eye preparations by Helena Rubinstein are specially designed to make *your* eyes more expressive, more intriguing, much much more beautiful. Use them faithfully.

FOR CARE...

While you sleep let SPECIAL EYE CREAM remove drawn look and keep the fragile skin around your eyes satin-smooth. 2.25, 3.50.

While resting use EXTRAIT on compresses to soothe and refresh tired eyes. 1.25, 2.25.

In daytime smooth on HERBAL EYELID OIL to give a flattering, protective sheen to lids. 1.50.

For a conservative day-time make-up, use EYELASH CREAM AND DARKENER. 1.25.

FOR GLAMOUR...

WATERPROOF MASCARA—For longer, darker, silkier lashes. Black, Brown, Blue. 1.25.

EYE SHADOW—Accents, deepens, and dramatizes the color of your eyes. Blue, Blue-green, Jade, Opalescent, Orchid. 1.25.

EYEBROW PENCIL—To emphasize the smooth, natural curve of the brows. Black and Brown. .75.

helena rubinstein 126 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO

MUSICAL EVENTS

An Early Tchaikovsky Symphony Altoona Conductor at Proms

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AT THE Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena last week, another of many new guest conductors was on the podium, in the person of Russell Gerhart, director of the Altoona (Pa.) Symphony Orchestra. Altoona is a smallish railroad and industrial city and, in a general sense, does not rank as an important musical centre. Yet Mr. Gerhart single-handed is said to have made it a community definitely interested in the higher order of music.

He is a native son, who elsewhere won high honors as a violinist, but finally elected to devote his life to making his fellow Altoonians musical. He started with a small ensemble and in course of time built up a full symphony orchestra that commands the respect of experts.

Sound Technician

Mr. Gerhart is not temperamental or demonstrative but a very sound technician who established a firm grip on his forces from the outset. He has also an agreeable, magnetic personality. Hi s capacity revealed itself in his first offering, the prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger". In future it may become a minor problem for research historians as to whether this work or the Overture to "The Merry Widow" was the favorite composition of the late unlamented Hitler. His official preference was the Wagner work; but, privately, he is alleged to have preferred Lehar. Mr. Gerhart's interpretation was notable for its lucidity.

The same transparency, with steady rhythm, marked the rich, harmonic complexities of three dances from Smetana's "Bartered Bride". A charming novelty admirably rendered was a Minuet for strings by Giovanni Bolzoni, a Parma violinist and conductor who died in 1919 at the age of 78 having witnessed most of the amazing musical developments of the last half of the 19th century.

If any man should know all about orchestra it is Walter Damrosch, though never able to fully realize his ambitions as a composer. Probably his finest achievement is his truly glorious arrangement of Bach's Choral Prelude "A Mighty Fortress is Our God", a great musical proclamation of the Lutheran faith. Luther who conceived the original air, was, in addition to his other accomplishments a trained musician, as were many monks of his time. In Leo Smith's interesting note for the Prom program it was pointed out that as originally penned the tune had no bar lines and more rhythmic variety than the standardized version of Bach. It dates from Bach's 24th year (1709) and was composed to show the resources of a renovated organ at Muhlhausen. The Bach version has been used by many famous composers, including Wagner, Meyerbeer, Raff and Mendelssohn. It is an important factor in Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" revived this year after nearly a century of oblivion. None made a finer use of it than Damrosch and the jubilant rendering last week was Mr. Gerhart's chief triumph.

Special Occasion

Unique interest was provided by a revival of the last three movements of Tchaikovsky's 2nd Symphony which dates from 1873, and was based on folk airs of Little Russia. To the majority of concert goers the fact that Tchaikovsky must have composed three symphonies prior to the 4th, which everybody knows, has seemed mythical. Their existence was forgotten until Stravinsky revived the 3rd about a decade ago, and, of late, conductors have been turning their attention to the 2nd, which, judging by the movements heard last week is neat, tuneful and superficial. It gives small indication of the great emotionalist and master mechanician to come, though the lively Finale, might, as an American critic has pointed out, provide pleasant dinner-time music for a radio orchestra. All three earlier symphonies are today merely museum pieces.

Only two works of Tchaikovsky's earlier period really survive, but they make up in popularity for neglect of the rest. They are "Romeo and Juliet" (1870) and the Piano Concerto No. 1 (1875), the opening strains of which were discovered by radio arrangers about 65 years later. The Concerto we know really dates from 1889 when the composer had reached his zenith, and has been thrilling concert-goers ever since.

Notable Baritone

It is some time since the well-endowed baritone, Lansing Hatfield, last sang in Toronto. In the meantime he has been singing with the U.S. Forces in the South Pacific and has been enlisted in the roster of the Metropolitan Opera House. Perhaps it is the latter experience that has made him more intensely dramatic than he used to be. He is physically splendid; distinguished in style and bearing; and his enunciation and production are well-nigh perfect. His genius for operatic expression was evident in two contrasted arias. His singing of "Non, piu andrai" from "Marriage of Figaro," had humor, sparkle and the requisite Mozartian fluency. Even more impressive was his rendering of an intensely tragic aria from Verdi's "Don Carlos" known as "Ella giammi m'amoi". The audience would have appreciated the quality of Mr. Hatfield's art more fully if there had

Leslie Holmes, distinguished Canadian Baritone, well known in England, has returned home and will be heard in recital at the Toronto Conservatory Hall, October 9 and 16.

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST

TORONTO CANADA

MIDWAY 4969

PROM CONCERT

Varsity Arena — Thurs., Oct. 11
8.50 p.m.

Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra

ANTAL DORATI
GUEST CONDUCTOR

CARROLL GLENN
VIOLINIST

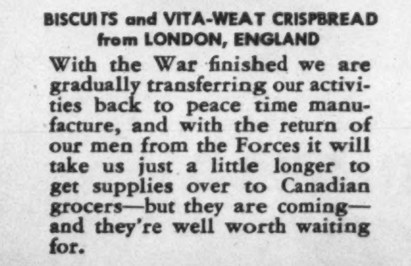
Tickets: Res. $1.00, 60c; general admission 40c. Prom Box Office at Heintzman's daily (10 a.m.-4.30; Sat. 10-12.30; phone Ad. 6269); also Moodey's; Arena box office Thursdays only.

Ernest Johnson, Manager

Wait just a little longer, PLEASE, for Peek Frean

BISCUITS and VITA-WEAT CRISPBREAD from LONDON, ENGLAND

With the War finished we are gradually transferring our activities back to peace time manufacture, and with the return of our men from the Forces it will take us just a little longer to get supplies over to Canadian grocers—but they are coming—and they're well worth waiting for.



Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

Mosher Studios
of the DANCE
Distinctive Dance Craft

Social
Recreational
Professional
ADULTS — CHILDREN

New Classes Now Forming
Private — By Appointment

START NOW!

186 St. George Near Bloor
CALL PHONE WRITE
MI. 2965

ROYAL ALEXANDRA NEXT WEEK BEGINNING **MON. MAT. OCT. 8**
EVENINGS AT 8:20 MATINEES MON., WED., SAT. AT 2:20

The Messrs. Shubert present
SIGMUND ROMBERG'S OPERETTA MASTERPIECE
The Student Prince
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus

and a superb cast, including

Alexander **GRAY**
Laurel **HURLEY**
Detmar **POPPEN**
Toby **DURST**
Nina **VARELA**

Prices (Tax Included): Evgs. 90c, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3
Mon. & Sat. Mats. 90c, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40. Wed. Mat. 60c, $1.20, $1.80

What a load off my mind

I've been slaving for years and getting nowhere. But yesterday, I was shown how to put my affairs on a "sure-fire" basis. No wonder I feel carefree and happy!

Now, regardless of what happens to me, Connie is guaranteed a decent income as long as she lives. The children will get a good education. I'll have money to retire on and a monthly cheque if I should become totally disabled. Perfect, I'd say!

I'm certainly convinced that life insurance is great stuff and that London Life representatives know their business.

• • •

If you are interested in planning your affairs on a Security Program basis our offices are at your service.

London Life
ESTABLISHED 1874
Insurance Company
Head Office - London, Canada

been a program note explaining this extended excerpt from one of the most cruel of all operas. King Philip II of Spain has just learned, through the treachery of a woman, that his Queen, Elizabeth of Valois, to whom he is passionately devoted, really loves her stepson, the rebellious Don Carlos, Philip's son by his first wife. The librettist makes the disclosure the motive of Philip's resolve to compass the death of Carlos, who died in prison as a result of poison. This aria was Mr. Hatfield's finest effort. His rendering of jocular ditties and folk songs has always been admirable, but it seemed to me that he had lost something of his former simplicity and was at times inclined to be over-theatrical.

THE FILM PARADE

The Strange Case of Uncle Harry Or Murder Under Censorship

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

CZAR WILL HAYS of the Hays Office has recently been superseded in his job by Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce and unofficial ambassador of free enterprise to the world. This however, doesn't necessarily mean that there will be any great increase in free enterprise among the creative writers of Hollywood, since Mr. Hays is being retained to give a yearly hundred thousand dollars' worth of advice to his successor.

Even if Mr. Hays were to withdraw altogether from the Hays organization it is very unlikely that there would be much relaxation in the rulings that govern Hollywood pictures. It seems improbable indeed that the screen will ever be as free from censorship as books or the theatre, simply because more people go to the movies than attend the theatre or read books. Dramatists and novelists, unless they try to operate from Boston, can usually avoid the attention of the vigilantes. But the screen is constantly subject to the scrutiny of large, energetic and often fiercely unreasonable pressure-groups. Under the circumstances it doesn't look as though Mr. Johnson will be able to provide much more elbow-room for Hollywood's screen writers than his predecessor.

The writers, who are obviously a good deal fretted by the restrictions put on their plots by the Administration, compensate by getting round the Hays Office with tricks that are often a lot more ingenious and subtle than the plots themselves. In "Uncle Harry" for instance, they have provided Geraldine Fitzgerald with a role involving genteel but unmistakable psychological incest, and have done it without arousing the easy antagonism of either the Hays organization or the vigilance committees. Beyond this point however, their ingenuity obviously failed them.

"Uncle Harry" in its original Broadway form was about a mild Bostonian who murdered one of his exasperating sisters and then allowed the other to be convicted of the crime. On the stage, moral retribution took the form of conscience, which goaded him into confessing to everyone, including passing strangers, that he had practically wiped out his family. No one however, would accept his story seriously and this provided a tragicomic conclusion which the Hays office was bound to reject as frivolous and unacceptable. Since it also provided the point of the drama the screen adapters were in a quandary which they solved, either through indolence or desperation, by handing the audience that dreary old goldbrick, the dream-conclusion. Uncle Harry didn't murder either sister, he just dreamed the whole thing, and you can't hang a man or even blue-pencil him for dreaming.

I seem to remember being affronted by this sneak-conclusion back in the third grade when I read "The Vision of Mirza", and certainly it hasn't improved since that time. The only way to make a film of this sort effective at all would be to give the whole picture the shifting phantasmagoric quality of a dream. Instead they make it as factual and detailed as possible, in order to give the audience the full impact of the surprise-twist, or squeeze-play finale. You'd think they'd be ashamed of it by this time. Actually they seem to cherish the darn thing.

George Sanders, Geraldine Fitzgerald and Ella Raines are all involved in "Uncle Harry". They're all good and the film, up to the point of its unfortunate conclusion, has unusual distinction.

Flypaper Lady

"Those Endearing Young Charms" is a rather disarming little picture about a philandering airman (Robert Young) and a nice girl (Laraine Day) who works at the perfume counter. Mr. Young is first shown wordlessly disentangling himself from a clinging and very costly Powers model on Fifth Avenue. This establishes his fascinating but ruthless character and when a little later he meets up with Miss Day, a cosy simple girl, it looks as though she hadn't a chance. As it turns out however, it is the hero who hasn't a chance, for in her own quiet way Miss Laraine is flypaper, and before he knows it Robert Young is tangled beyond escape.

In addition there is a pleasantly unpretentious performance by Ann Harding as the heroine's mother. In spite of her matron's hats and bungalow aprons Miss Harding looks almost as young and beautiful as ever. Character roles are apparently to be her lot from now on however, and she performs them with a skill and understanding that one overlooked in the days when she was merely a beauty.

Victor Borge, a humorist at the piano, appearing at Massey Hall on October 15 in a fascinating program.

Antal Dorati, guest-conductor for the Prom. concert at Varsity Arena October 11. Carroll Glenn, violinist, will appear as the guest soloist.

IN THE . . . DRAWING ROOM MANNER

Smart! Chic! Elegant! Sophisticated!

BARBER ELLIS Fine Writing Papers

MAKERS OF CAMEO STATIONERY

STYLED AND MADE IN CANADA

There'll be some Lucky Girls

There isn't enough of the right kind of material available to make enough cedar chests up to the Heirloom trade mark quality. But there will still be some lucky girls.

Heirloom CEDAR CHESTS

We suggest that, if you can't find an Heirloom now that you arrange with your dealer for later delivery.

The CHESLEY CHAIR COMPANY LIMITED CHESLEY CANADA

Symphony Week at Simpson's

. . . an exhibition and demonstration of musical instruments to portray the Production of Music, Wednesday, October 10 to Wednesday, October 17, at AVON HOUSE GALLERIES.

For your enjoyment . . . EXHIBIT of musical instruments, both old and new, musical scores and manuscripts, photographs and paintings of famous musicians and conductors, and books pertaining to music . . . LIVE PROGRAMS, when members of Toronto Symphony Orchestra will demonstrate and play their instruments . . . MOVIE SHORTS to be run when live programs are not in progress . . . DEMONSTRATION of violin-making by Jimmy Innes.

Simpson's

CONCERNING FOOD

Youthful High Spirits Needed to Enjoy Rigors of Corn Roast

By JANET MARCH

THERE was a corn roast down in the valley one Saturday night this month. As soon as it got dark the light from the bonfire flared, and there was calling and singing very late till the sound of the ancient cars back-firing as they labored towards the nearby town told that the party was over. I woke up and pulled up an extra blanket cozily as silence settled on the countryside again.

"What do you do at a corn roast?" asked a young March.

"Eat cold tough corn in the dark and drip butter on your clothes," answered one of the older members of the family.

Thinking back this seemed a fair description. If you are in charge of the roast the problem of building a fire big enough to boil the necessary gallons of water before the guests have gone to sleep from weary waiting, and still not so big that it will burn you to a fine crisp as you struggle to get the pot off, is just one of your troubles. There are others such as finding the salt in the dark, and how to apply melted butter (a paint brush is the approved way), and also how to avoid a sudden sharp pain in the middle of the night which all too often follows eating one of the least digestible of vegetables.

I can remember sitting out on a rock gnawing a cold cob which any decent cow would have scorned unless it had been well fermented in a silo, and telling myself that this was a fine Canadian custom and very enjoyable. Really, like so many things we do with enthusiasm when we are young, it is only the presence of one's best beau which makes such things bearable. Remember the time you danced all night and how your feet swelled? And that cold dawn when you got up to fish though you couldn't tell a trout from a bass? And the accuracy of the clouds of mosquitoes as you were paddled romantically round the lake? Old age is wonderful. I'll eat my corn at a table, thanks, not sitting on an ant hill in the dark.

Unless you had a large corn patch of your own the chances are you could neither find nor afford very much of it this year. Then too it is a vegetable which you should pick and run with to a pot of boiling water. If you have eaten corn treated this way you will be very little interested in those ears which look as if they had been kicking around the grocery shelves for two or three days.

However, corn or not, we all should be eating more vegetables this year. There are lots of them, and you can't ship string beans to Europe, when you can send beef and bacon. Then too the nutritionists keep talking about two vegetables a day as well as potatoes. We'll be better off if we take their advice and concentrate on vitamins.

VISITING ROYALTY

FRIED chicken and waffles
For lunch today
And perhaps for dessert
A chocolate soufflé;

Lunch must be
A superb success—
It's designed to please
Our laundress, no less!

MAY RICHSTONE

Stuffed Green Peppers

6 medium sized peppers
1½ cups of soft bread crumbs
1 cup tomato juice
1 small onion chopped
Salt
Pepper
Celery Seed
¼ cup of grated cheese

Cut off the tops of the peppers and scrape out the center part and the seeds. Parboil gently making sure that you do not cook the peppers too long or they will tear when you try to stuff them. When tender drain and put them in a baking dish, and fill with the stuffing made by mixing the bread crumbs, tomato juice, onion, salt, pepper and celery seed. If you would like to turn this into a luncheon dish add minced ham or perhaps a couple of left-over meat balls, sprinkle the tops with grated cheese and brown in the oven.

Celery And Carrots

If you are getting a little tired of carrots straight try cooking them with an equal amount of celery cut up in inch lengths. Cook till tender in boiling salted water and then season with salt, pepper and butter, if you can spare it.

Cauliflower Au Gratin

1 medium sized cauliflower
¾ cup of grated cheese
2 tablespoons of flour
2 tablespoons of butter or shortening
1-1/3 cups of milk
Salt
Pepper
1 tablespoon of parsley chopped

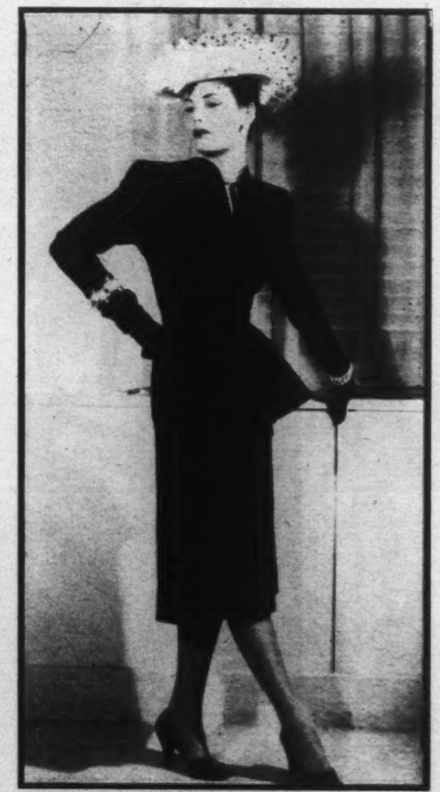
Cook the cauliflower in boiling salted water, and either put it whole in a baking dish or, if you prefer, break it up into small pieces. Melt the butter, add the flour, salt, pepper and milk and stir till the sauce thickens, then take off the heat and stir in half the grated cheese and the parsley. Pour the sauce over the cauliflower and sprinkle with the rest of the cheese and brown in the oven.

Corn Fritters

These can be made with fresh cooked corn cut off cobs or with the canned whole grain type of corn.

1½ cups of corn
3 eggs
Fat
4 tablespoons of flour
Salt
Pepper

Separate the eggs and beat the yolks well, then add the corn, salt and pepper and the flour. Beat the whites till they are stiff and fold them in. Drop the mixture in spoonfuls onto a hot frying pan in which there is a little melted fat and cook on both sides till brown.



Crisp flare of peplum superimposed on a huge diamond of black faille, accents the slim lines of this sheaf dress by Jo Copeland of New York.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

Only 2 Tablespoons of sugar in this *Luscious*

MAGIC Orange Shortcake

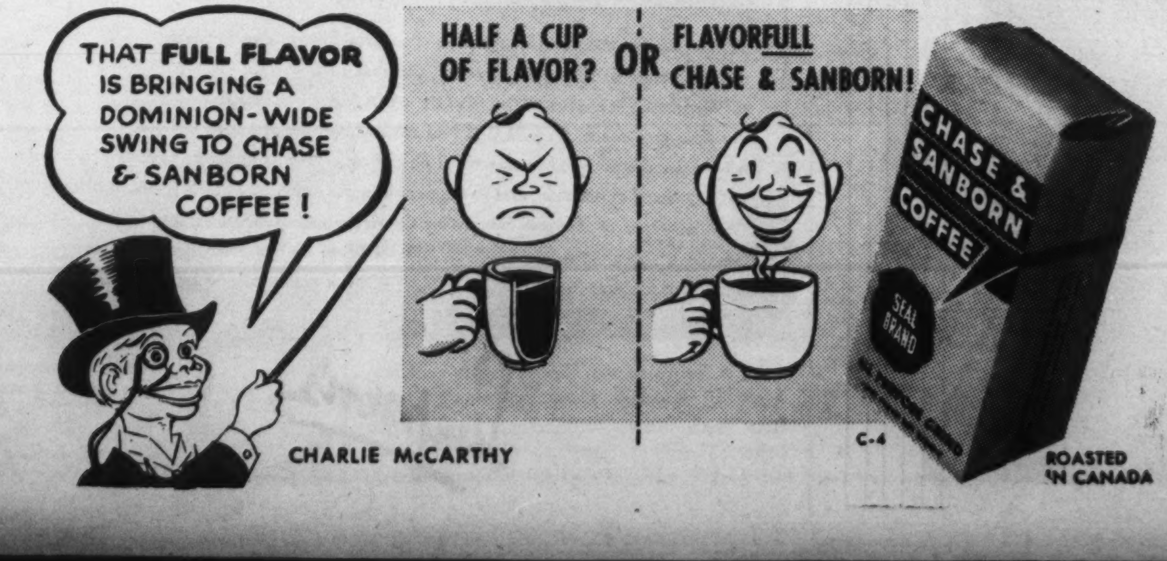
½ tsp. salt
2 tbs. sugar
2 cups pastry flour (or 1¾ cups bread flour)
3 tbs. shortening
About ¾ cup milk
4 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
Orange sections (skinless)

Sift dry ingredients; cut in shortening till very fine; add milk to make soft dough. Turn dough onto floured board and shape into round cake about 1" thick. Bake in lightly greased layer-cake tin at 425°F. for 20-25 minutes. Split and butter while hot. Place whole sections of seedless oranges, between layers and top with

ORANGE SAUCE

Combine 1½ cups of orange sections halved with about ⅓ cup honey. Let stand in refrigerator for ½ hour or longer before pouring over shortcake. Serve with whipped cream, if desired.

MADE IN CANADA


THAT FULL FLAVOR IS BRINGING A DOMINION-WIDE SWING TO CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE !
HALF A CUP OF FLAVOR?
OR
FLAVORFULL CHASE & SANBORN!
CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE
SEAL BRAND
CHARLIE McCARTHY
C-4
ROASTED IN CANADA

YARDLEY - LONDON - ENGLAND

YOU'LL LOOK *Lovelier*

Here's your password to complexion loveliness—English Complexion Powder by Yardley. It is so fine it makes your cheeks sparkle like sunlight on a flower. Among its shades is one so finely matched to your skin colour that it makes your complexion glow. At better drug and department stores—$1 per box.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN MARY YARDLEY. LONDON

$1 PER BOX

ENGLISH COMPLEXION POWDER
Perfumed with "Bond Street"

BY *Yardley* OF LONDON

TENDER LEAF TEA
TENDER LEAF TEA Superior Quality

Housecleaning knocked you out?
There's *Quick Comfort* in a cup of TENDER LEAF TEA

Blended and packed in Canada

At your grocer's in convenient size packages...also in improved FILTER tea balls.

"NO MORE HARD SCOURING FOR ME... I'VE SWITCHED TO OLD DUTCH CLEANSER!"
CLEANS FASTER!
CLEANS EASIER!

Have you tried Old Dutch Cleanser lately? There's nothing else like it! It contains a special ingredient that dissolves grease quickly—and Seismotite that erases the dirt and stains easily without scratching. It's this TWIN-ACTION that makes cleaning so easy and fast with Old Dutch Cleanser. And Old Dutch saves money because it goes so far. Made in Canada.

9B

Dinner Is Served for the First Thanksgiving Day of Peace

By DOROTHY LASH COLQUHOUN

CELEBRATING the first Thanksgiving since both wars have ended gives the people of Canada a free licence to produce as fine a feast as possible. Naturally nobody with a heart or conscience wants to see the table groaning with unnecessary extras, but as we plan this historic Thanksgiving dinner and celebration we can count our blessings and keep right on giving thanks all the year round for this land of plenty which is ours.

One of the most amusing scenes in a current Broadway success takes place when the family and guests emerge in a sort of stupor from the dining room after a long and sturdy New England Thanksgiving dinner. Regardless of conditions it is not hospitality or a stimulus to good conversation, to stuff your guests with so much food they look ready for the oven themselves and all they can think of is how soon they can find a spot to lie down and sleep it off.

Keep it simple . . . a few things and good. When guests are expected, it's far cleverer to have a delicious casserole (prepared ahead and ready for the oven), crackers, cheese and coffee, in peace and quiet than to greet them with the stove alive with bubbling pots and pans, all of which must be faced eventually in the sink!

Every interested housekeeper loves to produce something unusual but it isn't necessary to use up too much vitality in the determination to be different. Often I have been deeply touched at special efforts on the part of my hostess, but I still don't think it's fun to gnaw your way through a salad made to resemble the body of a porcupine. (It was found on close inspection to be half a pear stabbed with slivers of almonds for quills with whole cloves for the eyes). I have even been forced to work through two upright bananas representing candles with flames on the ends made of red pepper. Why torture beautiful simple food to look like something out of the Seven Dwarfs?

Thanksgiving is one of our best seasons for a large choice in color for the table, both in food and decoration. Try a fruit and vegetable centre piece, using as much variety as the size of your table will allow. Large green leaves, egg plant, unhusked corn, green and red peppers, grapes, small tomatoes, lemons and so forth, arranged in a low bowl or right on the table will make you want to call the best commercial photographer you know to prove how artistic you are to your grandchildren.

Plan your menu as far ahead as possible and shop early . . . better not count on turkey but there will be plenty of fine large chickens, or as an alternative have a roast fillet of veal, stuffed with your favorite dressing. A good tip from a well-known hostess is to prepare two desserts for your guests. She always makes a simple as well as a rich dessert for her parties. Fruit jellies make a hit with young and old and as gelatin is high in animo acids it is being used extensively in special diets.

Tomato Bouillon
or
Oyster Cocktail
Roast Chicken *Dressing*
Giblet Gravy *Red Currant Jelly*
Candied Yams *Mashed Potatoes*
Green Beans au Gratin
Bread Sticks
Pumpkin Pie *Orange Jelly*
Coffee *Cider*

Pumpkin Pie

1 cup of pumpkin mashed (the canned is excellent)
1 cup of sugar
½ cup of cream
¼ cup of butter
2 eggs
1 teaspoonful allspice
1 teaspoonful cinnamon
½ teaspoonful ginger
½ teaspoonful salt

Cream butter and sugar, add well beaten egg yolks, spices, cream and lastly fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into pie plate lined with pastry. Bake in hot oven (450) for 15 minutes. Reduce heat to 325 and cook until knife in middle comes out clean (about 40 minutes).

Orange Jelly

1½ cups orange juice
3 tablespoons lemon juice
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoons gelatin (dissolved in two tbsp. cold water)
1 cup boiling water

Boil sugar and water for five minutes, add dissolved gelatin, then fruit juices. Make this the day before using.

The tomato bouillon on the menu is made with half canned consomme and half tomato juice seasoned to taste. It is delicious and easy to prepare. Oysters are in again and can be used alone for a cocktail or mixed with other sea food and a good sharp sauce, or mayonnaise. Cut the green beans in thin strips, cook and mix with a thick white sauce. Scatter grated cheese and paprika on top and bake in a casserole. Parboil the yams in salted water, then peel and cut in thick slices. Place in buttered baking dish and cover with a thick syrup of brown sugar and water (cup for cup) and bake in slow oven one and a half hours. A pinch of ground mace and some thinly sliced lemon is a nice variation and two tablespoons of butter, if it can be spared, makes a richer sauce.

Bread Sticks

1 cup scalded milk
¼ cup butter (or any good shortening)
1½ tablespoons sugar
1 yeast cake
1 egg separated
3¾ cups flour
½ teaspoonful salt

Add butter, sugar and salt to milk, when lukewarm add yeast cake, white of egg well beaten and flour. Knead, let rise, roll and shape the size of a lead pencil. Place in floured pan far apart, brush tops with beaten yolk of egg and springle with poppy seeds (if desired). Let rise and bake in hot oven (400) until brown and crisp.

m-m-m-
Libby's!
Libby's
TOMATO JUICE
gentle

FRESH-FROM-THE-GARDEN--NOW AT YOUR GROCER'S!

LIBBY'S garden-fresh NEW PACK of Tomato Juice is in! Now you can enjoy the matchless fresh tomato flavour which has made Libby's Canada's favourite health drink.

Only the choicest tomatoes are used in this superbly delicious juice. For 33 years Libby experts have selected the prize tomatoes from each successive crop and extracted their seed for next year. The result has been progressively finer tomatoes—thin-skinned beauties, uniformly smooth and fine-textured, bursting with juice and flavour.

These matchless tomatoes are picked at the peak of perfection, when they're plumpest, juiciest and rosiest. Still glistening with morning dew, they're rushed to Libby's kitchens where they're "Gentle Pressed" and packed within a few hours. The process of "Gentle Pressing" is patented, exclusive with Libby's. It extracts only the sweetest juice with all the garden-fresh flavour and vitamins of the luscious, ripe tomatoes. That's why Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Juice is first choice—more sought after than any other tomato juice in Canada.

Serve Libby's often—as a pick-up at breakfast, a cocktail at lunch, an appetizer at dinner. Keep it in the refrigerator and let the children help themselves. Libby's Tomato Juice is good for them, an excellent source of vitamins A and C, and rich in valuable minerals.

AND ONE THING MORE

Don't overlook those other delicious "Gentle Press" Products in the NEW PACK: Libby's Tomato Soup, Tomato Catchup and Chili Sauce. Double your money back if you don't agree that all Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Products are the best you've ever tasted!

Libby, McNeill and Libby of Canada, Limited
CHATHAM, ONTARIO

Libby's
TOMATO JUICE
Libby's
SOUPE AUX TOMATES CONCENTREE
Libby's
TOMATO
CATCHU
Libby's
CHILI SAUCE

THE OTHER PAGE

It's Hard to Be a Great Success As a Singing English-Canadian

By R. W. W. ROBERTSON

A WHILE ago a news report from Paris brought the information that the *Maison Canadienne*, Canada's contribution to the *Cité Universitaire*, was to be refurbished and used as billets for Canadian soldiers staying in Paris to take short courses at the Sorbonne.

It is almost seven years since I lived in the *Maison Canadienne* and my memory of place names has become rather dim. I cannot remember the name of the broad avenue on which my windows opened even though I passed along it a dozen times a day on my way to and from the *Porte d'Orleans*. I do remember the *Parc Montsouris* across the avenue from the *Maison*, largely because every evening at sundown the gates were locked and for half an hour before the locking took place a guard went round the park ringing a tiny bell and shooing children and love making couples out from the bushes. Similarly I remember the name of a small restaurant, the *Chalet du Parc*, just diagonally opposite the *Maison*, outside but at one corner of the park, which served as a hangout for the students of all nations housed in the *Cité*. It was more a bar than a restaurant, though a ham sandwich, some oysters or a *choucroute garnie* could be obtained on request, and it was too small to contain many people at one time, so when a better meal or more accommodation were required we would repair across the street to a bigger café of which, again, I have forgotten the name. And this is strange, because it was in this restaurant that I once suffered an intense humiliation and failed miserably as a representative of the Dominion.

IN THE evening after dinner we were in the habit of going to the café for a coffee, a couple of glasses of beer, to meet girls or to look for girls; to play cards or write letters or just to talk and argue. On the evening of which I speak twelve of us went together to the café. Of the twelve, four were Canadian, two French-Canadian from Quebec City and myself and another English-speaking lad who were usually introduced by our logical French friends as "Canadians of Scottish origin"; the remaining eight were Frenchmen resident in the *Maison Canadienne.*

There were two other groups in the café. Both were from the *Maison des Provinces de France* and reflected the cosmopolitan character of that institution. The group nearest to us was from the north, from Alsace and spoke French with a heavy German accent. Beyond them, in an alcove, was a meeting of the students from Provence. Each of these groups was in the habit of meeting one night a month for a small reunion in which they exchanged gossip and news of their own land, talked over the problems of life in the big city, drank never more than three glasses of beer apiece, which they nursed over the three hours their reunion lasted and for which each man and woman paid his own. From time to time at a word from the leader the conversation would be interrupted and the whole group, singing in harmony, very sweetly, would break into one of the songs of their own country. The Alsatians, singing in German, would give a spirited Strauss waltz, to which the Provençals would answer with one of Mistral's love songs. The harmony was excellent; the whole effect was charming.

WE had finished our second round of beer before the festive air of the other two groups communicated itself to us. No one will ever know who suggested it, but the waiter had hardly placed the third round on the table, the air was still pulsating with the last line of the Alsatians' song, the Provençals were just waiting for the echo to die completely away, when Jules, from Quebec, got to his feet, raised both arms in the air in an effective caricature of a conductor on the podium, said "Alouette, gentlemen" and led us through a spirited rendering of that celebrated folk song.

We had a gratifying success. Alsatians and Provençals alike broke into a loud and spontaneous hand clapping and there were cries of "Bravo" and "*Bis! Bis!*" Jules bowed to the Provençals, bowed to the Alsatians, bowed to us, bowed to a startled waiter who happened to be passing, gallantly threw a kiss at two girls who were having a *café crême* at the bar, took a deep pull at his bock, raised his arms again and under his energetic conducting we worked our way, more or less harmoniously, through *A la claire fontaine.*

Again our success was great. This time the president of the Provençal group left his table, passed the Alsatian table where he was joined by the Alsatian president, then together the two made their way to our table where they bowed and shook hands with Jules.

"Those," said the Provençal president "were songs charming, interesting, entertaining and original. You will pardon, I am sure, my ignorance, if I confess that I am unaware of the origin of these charming songs."

"They are," answered Jules, matching his dignity with that of the speaker, "old traditional Canadian airs."

The Alsatian gave a little cry. "Ah! I remember now. They struck me at the time as being vaguely familiar. I have heard them sung at *Les Oubliettes* where it was explained that they are old, old French songs which have vanished from these shores and are now sung nowhere in France, only in Canada. And now they return once more to their native shores, enhanced, enriched and made more lovely by their sojourn in your beautiful country."

"Then you gentlemen are Canadians?" asked the Provençal.

"We are all," said Mark, a Frenchman from our group, who felt that he could bandy a compliment with the best of them, "we are all spiritually Canadians in that we live in the *Maison Canadienne*; but these four gentlemen actually came from that great country."

"You are, then, in some sort, almost, as it were, French, are you not?" said the Provençal.

"Only myself and M. Desautels, over there. These other two gentlemen," said Jules, indicating George

Alexander Gray, leading player in Sigmund Romberg's ever popular operetta, "The Student Prince", which is coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for one week, beginning with a matinee performance on Monday, October 8 (Thanksgiving Day.)

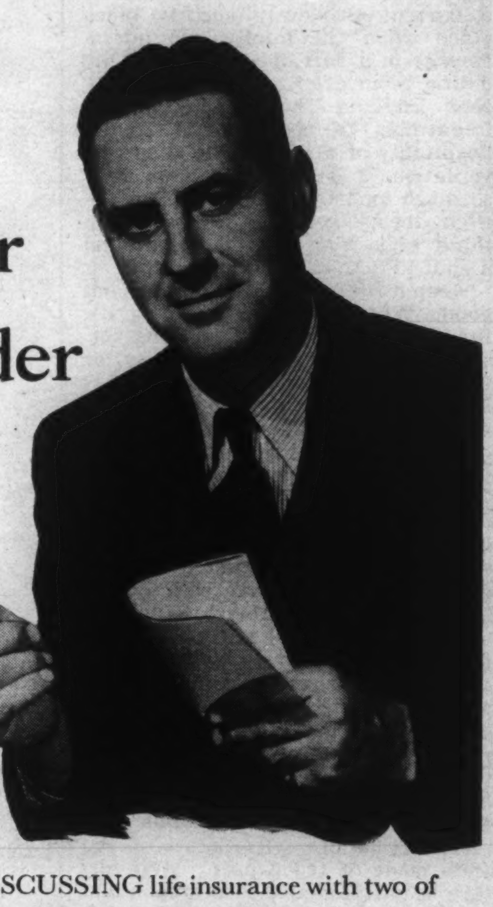
Face powder to make you beautiful

Dip your puff into AYER FACE POWDER and bring to your skin the loveliness of the rose. See how it smooths, illumines. Scientifically blended for silken texture, lasting adherence, flattering tone, AYER FACE POWDER leaves your skin radiant, petal-textured.

LUXURIA FACE POWDER 1.00; 1.50
PINK CLOVER FACE POWDER 1.50
HARRIET HUBBARD AYER POWDER 1.00
AYERISTOCRAT FACE POWDER 1.00; 1.50

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

Another policyholder reports...



"WHEN DISCUSSING life insurance with two of my friends who are fathers of young children, I found that they were particularly interested in learning that I own a policy in The Mutual Life of Canada called FAMILY INCOME, which will provide an income of $100 a month for my wife at my death. This income will continue until I would have been 65 had I lived, and then, she will receive $10,000.

"OF COURSE, I have made sure, through another policy in The Mutual Life, that she will also have a certain amount in cash with which to pay bills and to provide a reserve fund for emergencies.

"I DISCOVERED during our conversation that these fathers were not aware that it was possible to obtain a policy with the benefits provided by the Family Income contract, and both of them have now interviewed my Mutual Life representative, whom I recommended to them, and discovered how the policy will fit into their insurance programs."

EVIDENCE OF the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders.

Have a Mutual Life representative explain the special features of this Company . . . and let him arrange a Family Income policy for you, or whatever policy may be suitable for your particular circumstances.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Low Cost Life Insurance Since 1869

and myself, "are Canadians of Scottish origin."

George and I got to our feet, bowed, shook hands with the Alsatian and Provençal, bowed to one another, raised our clenched hands above our heads in a boxer's salute in the general direction of the two listening groups and sat down feeling that we had acquitted ourselves creditably as representatives of English-speaking Canada.

"It must be wonderful to live in Canada," said the Alsatian, thoughtfully. "You have taken into your country peoples of all the nations of the world; and not only the peoples, but their traditions, their cultures, their arts, their literature and their music. Of these you have rejected what was unworthy, retained what was good and welded the whole into a truly national culture."

"You must also," said the Provençal, to me "have many lovely old Canadian songs of English origin. *Dites donc!*" he added, with the air of one inspired to strike a blow for Franco-Canadian solidarity. "I beg of you, will you be so good as to sing for us one of your English national songs."

THERE was a burst of applause from our own group, which was joined in by the other two groups who had followed the interchange of international amiabilities. For a second time George and I shambled to our feet, this time as the representatives of English-speaking Canada's culture, literature and music.

"What'll we sing?" George mumbled over the applause.

"God! I can't think of a single song."

"Neither can I," said George, unhappily.

George and I both loved to sing. We sang whenever we got the chance, we sang in the shower, in the bath tub, while dressing and while going to bed. We sang in French and we sang in English and we had an extensive repertory of songs in both languages. Unfortunately, nature, which had given us the love of singing, had neglected to endow us with the faculties for indulging in it. Myself, as a child, I had once been asked by a teacher not to sing with the rest of the class, the day the inspector came around; and at that I was an Enrico Caruso compared to George.

Meanwhile the applause had died down and a hush had settled over the three groups. Young France was prepared to give us a fair hearing and to judge for itself the merits of England's contribution to Canada's composite culture. We racked our brains in vain. Every title we had ever known was now one with the snows of yesterday.

"What about, 'Homeward to their Mother'?" asked George, suddenly.

This was the title of a song we had recently added to our collection. The main drawback to our rendition of this gem of literature was that our only knowledge of the tune came from George having heard it sung once in a bar in Montreal and his ear was notoriously unreliable. However, there was no choice. We grimly faced our audience, closed our eyes, opened our mouths, threw back and let them have it.

HOMEWARD *to their mother*
Two working men did come
Weary from their hard day's toil
And lighted up with rum,
Dinner was not ready,—
One aimed a brut-i-al blow
Till the blue-eyed baby lying there
Cried, "Brothers don't do so.

Don't strike your mother, boys, just
'cause she's old,
Don't mop the floor with her fice,
Think how her love is a treasure untold,
Shining through shime and disgrice.
Don't put the rocking chair next to
her eyes,
Don't bounce the lamp off her bean;
Angels are watching you up in the
skies;
Don't strike your mother — it's
mean."

WE OPENED our eyes on a dazed silence. Even our companions dared not raise a round of applause, and the French at the other tables looked as though they had been shocked into immobility.

It was the Provençal who recovered first. Over his face there came the look of the French patriot who realizes that the blow is a severe one but who is prepared to absorb worse blows than that in the name of Franco-Canadian solidarity.

"Gentlemen," he said; "In the name of my compatriots, I thank you."

The Alsatian said nothing. He turned on his heel strode back to his table and nodded to his group. In a moment the lovely strains of Strauss' *Vive l'Amour* swept from the café the last echoes of our unfortunate attempt to demonstrate to the youth of France the music of English speaking Canada.

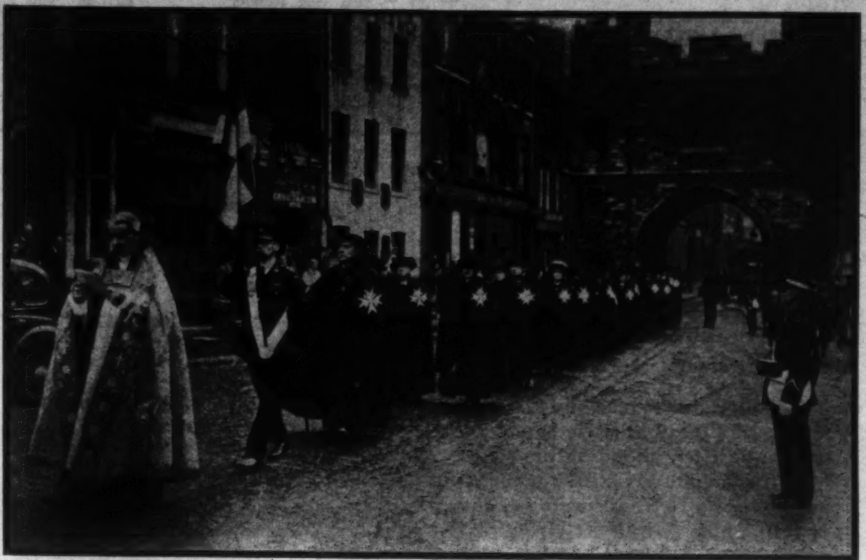
• •

RETURN TO SANITY

YOUR eyes are just as keenly blue,
Your curving mouth as red,
And sunlight on your hair still
makes
A glory of your head.

We meet again; I clearly see
The things I so adored,
And wonder by what alchemy
That now I'm merely bored.

CLARA BERNHARDT



Recently at Clerkenwell in Britain, the ancient and colorful procession of Knights of the Order of St. John was held for the first time since 1939.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.

19

C&B
THICK SAUCE
BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL

DESIGNED
TO REMOVE
TARNISH QUICKLY AND
CLEAN SILVER THOROUGHLY

Keeping silverware in a beautiful condition is a simple matter with "Goddard's". It works wonders with chrome, glassware and mirrors, too. Always keep a supply of "Goddard's" on hand. Get yours today.

Plate Powder in boxes.
Liquid Polish in tins or bottles.

Goddard's Liquid Plate Polish

"Goddard's"
famous for 100 years
CANADIAN DISTRIBUTING AGENTS
[illegible] TORONTO ONT.

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LTD.
DAY
NIGHT WEAR
VIYELLA HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM

YOU CAN
Wash and Wash and Wash

'Viyella'
REGD.
FLANNEL

The more you wash it, the better—it still looks like new and always holds its color. Viyella Flannel was the pioneer in the development of washable fabric.

The British Fashion Fabric that Wears and Wears
GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
LUX TESTED
36" and 54" wide At all leading stores or write Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto.

NAUSEA due to high altitudes, speed and sudden changes, relieved with
...Helps to control organs of balance. Quiets the nerves.
MOTHERSILL'S AIRSICK REMEDY

SOPHISTICATION in silhouette—frosted with feathers, afire with sequins and soaring to new heights of flattery. From the advance winter collection of hats now at

EATON'S

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 6, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Britain Must Liquidate U.S. Debt by Exports

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The United States' unemployment figures are thought to be coloring the suggestions she is putting forward in the conversations at present going on in Washington with Britain, but, while it is only natural that she should look to her exports as a solution of this problem, it is also an undoubted fact that Britain can only liquidate her debt to the U.S. through her exports.

A policy of "give and take" on both sides, says Mr. Layton, is the only possible solution, both during the transition period and later.

London.

HAWLEY-SMOOT used to be a phrase to conjure up almost religious emotion in the American breast. It was in economics what the Atlantic and Pacific oceans were in geography—the note of isolationism. It was America for the Americans. But that was in 1929, and Keynes and Halifax are hearing a new story in 1945.

Now it is the U. S. that is urging freedom for world trade, the destruction of trade barriers. There is a consensus of opinion about what has gone so far in Washington conversations that colors rumors with an unusually persuasive aspect of truth, and the tale is that the U.S. is offering a sizeable loan at a comfortable rate of interest in return for an undertaking by the United Kingdom to destroy the defensive system of Imperial Preference and to "arrange" about the large blocked sterling accounts accumulated by the Dominions and India as a result of war supplies.

The United States is faced with an important unemployment problem. The numbers out of work may grow to five or more millions by the end of the year, and the extent to which they may be regarded as transitory depends very largely upon the extent to which the U.S. can, in addition to fulfilling her domestic reconstruction programs, stimulate her exports. She is certainly making great efforts, and the demand that she is rumored to have made to Britain would be the logical expression of her new policy of freedom for trade.

The rumors do not, however, report that the other side of the equation is perceived with equal clarity. The U.S. is the big world creditor, and intends to be a leading exporter. She must, then, be prepared to accept the repayment of her loans in the only medium possible, in goods and services and she must be prepared, in logic, not in generosity, to accept the proposition that imports are the inevitable corollary of exports, and that the dream of exporting unemployment is the sort of opium dream from which there must be a rude awakening some time.

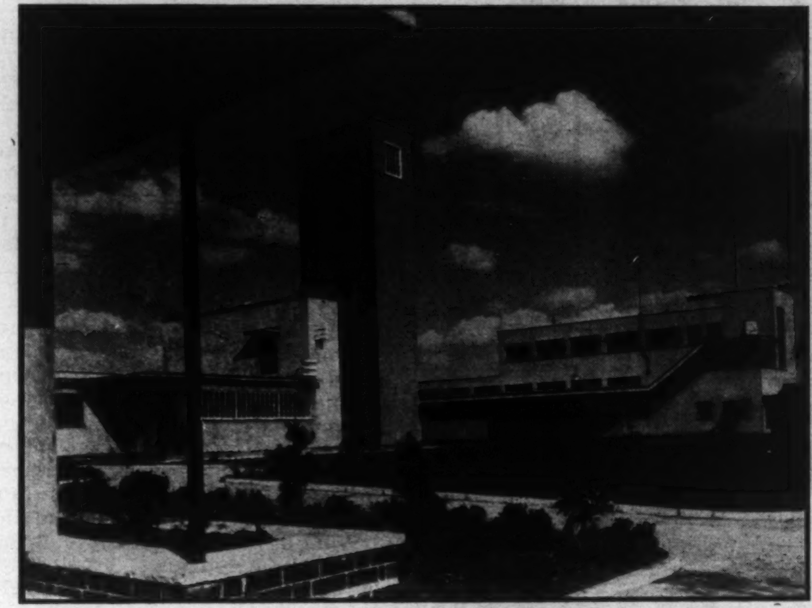
Position is Plain

Britain's position is plain enough. She supports a very large population on a small island. She must export, not for the luxury of ridding herself of economic ills, but simply in order to live decently. If the U.S. were to say that she would yield necessary supplies (and the financial accommodation without which they cannot now be obtained) only on the abandonment of Imperial Preference and other sterling area arrangements, and did not also say that she on her part would throw open her doors to receive the goods and services without which the liquidation of the debt to her is impossible, Britain could only answer in one way.

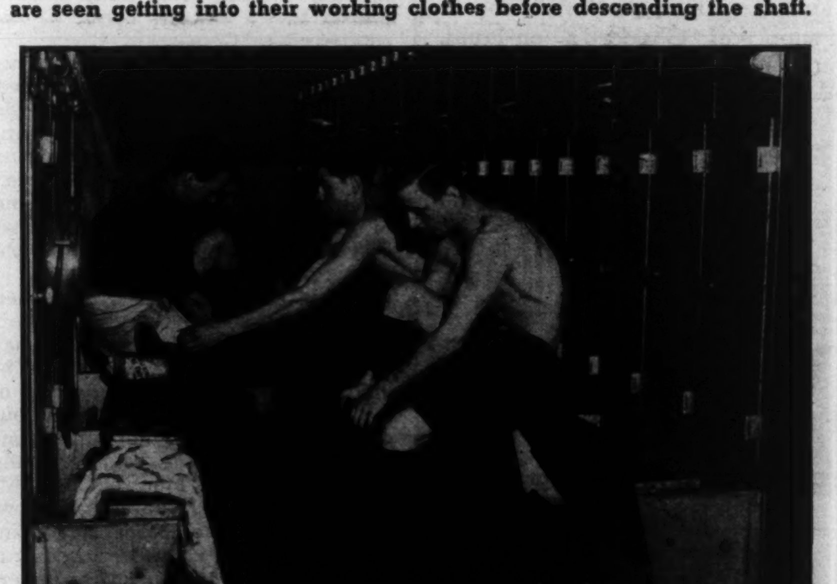
What are the prospects that the United States will see that, despite her reassuringly strong position, she must still make the sacrifice she demands of others? She has spoken nobly of the need for freedom of international trade, but knows as well as Britain does that complete freedom is inappropriate. The leading British export journal compares the proposition of complete

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Modern British Collieries Compare With Best Anywhere



Even before the war, the British coal industry was bedevilled by recurrent slow-ups and work stoppages, due to the refusal of miners to cut coal. The effect of all this was to give the impression that working conditions in British mines were generally below the level of the industry in other countries. Admittedly in some of the older mines conditions are not of the best, but there are also many others which represent the last word in progressive and efficient mining. The photograph above shows such a modern colliery in the Midlands. There are more than 400 miles of roadway in a big mine like this, and ten tons of air are pumped into the pits through huge ventilating shafts for every ton of coal that is raised. High-powered Diesel engines haul long lines of filled trucks on the modern railway system installed. Shown in this picture is the ultra-modern building which houses the pithead baths, which the men use on coming out of the mine. Here are also lockers both for clean and for working clothes. Below: the men are seen getting into their working clothes before descending the shaft.



Below: Drilling the caunch. "Caunch" is the vertical face of stone which has to be removed from above ("top caunch") or below ("bottom caunch") the coal seam after the coal has been extracted, in order to extend the roadway up the coal face. This picture shows the top caunch being drilled for the explosive charge which will break it down.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Mr. Wallace's 60 Million Jobs

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHEN Vice-President (now Secretary of Commerce) Henry A. Wallace seized upon President Roosevelt's "sixty million jobs" election proposal and developed his own plan for full employment and a national production of $200 billions, he was attacked by business spokesmen on the ground that the government-spending methods advocated by him could not fail to lead to large-scale inflation. He was then invited to make a statement on his views to a U.S. Senate committee. It had been expected that the conservative-minded committee would confound Mr. Wallace, but the honors went rather to the Vice-President. Mr. Wallace has now presented his program and social-economic philosophy in a book "Sixty Million Jobs," and it is interesting to note that many of his views are publicly endorsed by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Committee for Economic Development.

But Wallace still has potent critics. Economist Dr. Julius Hirsch, writing in **Barron's**, asserts that some of the supposed facts presented by Wallace to support his sixty-million-jobs goal are not really facts at all. He asks: how can the U.S. provide so many jobs when it never employed more than 48 million people in the highest peacetime prosperity year, 1929, and when its huge wartime production was achieved with less than 54 million employed?

Wallace's Main Points

Mr. Wallace's book, says Hirsch, makes the following points: (1) The United States needs a gross national product of $200 billions at the 1944 price level. To this, Hirsch says that the highest pre-war gross product was approximately $100 billions, or $112 billions in prices of 1944. (2) Labor's weekly take-home pay should be kept at the level of 1944. But, replies Hirsch, it is already lower at present, and labor has started a fight for a general wage increase of 30 per cent. (3) The U.S. should be able to achieve the goal of a $200 billions gross output without too much effort. In fact, it will be reached quite naturally in 1949-50, since before 1929 the national product doubled every twenty years. In 1909 it amounted to $50 billions and in 1929 to $100 billions. It is only reasonable to expect that it will be $200 billions in 1949 and $400 billions in 1969. (4) However, if for any reason the 200 billions goal is not reached naturally, the gap of national expenditure must be filled by government spending, not in the modest pre-war pills of five, six or seven billions, but, if necessary, to the tune of a total government spending of $65 billions a year. Such spending will be necessary because it is the cheapest way out. Nothing is as expensive as mass unemployment.

On the crucial third Wallace point as summarized by Hirsch, the latter says he does not believe that the value of the U.S. national product doubled between 1909 and 1929, or between 1919 and 1939, and he shows ground for that disbelief in the figures of national income from 1899 to 1939 (total income adjusted by the 1926 cost of living): 1899 $36,066 millions, 1909 $52,596 millions, 1919 $65,093 millions, 1929 $82,810 millions and 1939 $84,568 millions. Thus, not even between 1899 and 1919 did national income increase by 100 per cent, even though that period saw by far the greatest immigration in U.S. history. In 1900 the whole labor force was 27.4 million people, and roughly 14 million immigrants arrived during the following two decades; most of them were adults desiring work who contributed immediately to the national output as well as to the demand for goods. Immigration has since been cut down to a trickle.

Says Graphs Are Wrong

Dr. Hirsch then attacks Mr. Wallace's graphs. He says that to support its arguments about the rate of growth of national production, Mr. Wallace's book presents graphs on which a trend line is drawn in a most unusual way, touching only the peak years and ignoring the recessions, which is like calculating the average speed of horses by using only the performance of winners of races. For comparison, the National Conference Board has drawn a trend line of national income which, prolonged into the future, shows a national income well below $100 billions in 1950, corresponding to a gross national product of approximately $125 billions, whereas the Wallace trend line arrives at nearly $200 billions in that year.

Hirsch then proceeds to find fault with various estimates in the Wallace book which project the job-giving capacity of each category of business, and suggests that they have been made inaccurately for the purpose of backing up the figure of sixty million jobs on a gross production of $200 billions.

What if through an increase of labor productivity, even a $200 billions of national product should not provide work for sixty million people? asks Hirsch. The answer in Mr. Wallace's book is simply that if private business should fail, government expenditure will have to make up the difference. That means that if consumers spend "only" $120 billions—which is more than 20 per cent higher than any year in history—and capital expenditures total "only" $15 billions, the government will have to lay out $65 billions. That, says Hirsch, could not be done for more than a year or two.

However, it should not be assumed from the foregoing that Mr. Wallace is inimical to private enterprise. On the contrary, he believes that it can be strengthened and made more fruitful by use of the powers of government, and though his specific proposals are criticized, his philosophy will find many supporters.

(Continued from Page 42)

freedom of trade to the proposition that the speed limit should be abolished in the City of London, and the image is singularly apt.

Surely the strength of the U. S. should give her courage, the freedom from fears that inspired the Hawley-Smoot tariff defences. The American press is cleanly divided on the subject, and so, presumably, is public opinion. But it is difficult not to feel that there is some political perversion of what should be purely economic thinking. The U.S. cannot thrive as an oasis in a world desert. Her interests are the world's interests.

The conference in Washington is a rare opportunity. If all that comes out of it is a conviction on Britain's side that she must adopt defensive measures and develop the sterling area as an opposing sphere of economic influence to the dollar area, and if the U.S. emerges confirmed in the contradictory philosophy that Hawley-Smoot is for her and trade freedom for the rest of the world, then trouble will lie ahead.

But if the doctrine of give and take, of economic co-operation and interdependence, receives as much practical support as it has already been given lip-service, then the world economic barometer will be set fair, not simply for the transition phase but for long-term development and expansion. It is for the U.S. to choose.

The
Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Admitted Assets $5,024,159.53
Surplus - - - - - - 2,678,420.06
—Write for Financial Statement—

Head Office WAWANESA Man.
Eastern Office TORONTO Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on the 1st December, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th October, 1954. Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will be subject to deduction of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the above dividend is represented by coupon No. 76, and the Canadian Custodian has instructed the Company that in order to claim their dividends, holders of share warrants must forward their coupon through their respective bankers to the Company at its office, 25 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, or to the English Agents of the Company, Canadian & General Finance Company, Limited, 99, The Drive, Hove, Sussex, England, at the same time complying with whichever of the following requirements is applicable:

1. In cases where the coupons are in the United Kingdom and were imported into the United Kingdom on or before the 1st February, 1945 or since their issue in the United Kingdom have remained there, such coupons must be accompanied by a certificate to that effect signed by an official of or a signatory for any bank or banking house in the United Kingdom or a member or member firm of the London Stock Exchange and must be signed by or on behalf of the person for whose account the coupons are being presented.
2. In cases where the coupons were not in the United Kingdom on or before the 1st February, 1945, and are being presented on behalf of persons other than residents in enemy or proscribed territory (which under the Canadian Regulations still include inter alia residents of Belgium, France and the Netherlands) such coupons must be accompanied by Canadian Custodian Form G (copies of which can be obtained from any bank in Canada and from the English Agents of the Company above referred to) and the Canadian Custodian's consent must be obtained.

On compliance with whichever of the the above requirements is applicable, a cheque in Canadian currency will be forwarded as speedily as circumstances permit to the presenting bank on behalf of the person for whose account the coupons are being presented for payment, against cancellation thereof, subject to the deduction, where applicable, of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In all cases other than the above the Canadian Custodian has instructed the Company that payment meantime must be withheld.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 25th day of September, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. CROMAR,
Secretary.

Note: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, as second class matter.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA
MONTREAL............Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER............815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK............Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

NEWS OF THE MINES

Silver Boost in U.S. Calls For Similar Action by Dominion

By JOHN M. GRANT

SILVER, the historic white metal, is again in the limelight as a result of the action of the United States in raising the price for the imported metal from 45 to 71.1 cents an ounce. The boosting of the price is a development of much importance to Canadian silver producers as well as those in Mexico and the United States, and is attributable to the large world demand which has been piling up for the past few years. As this is written there has been no indication that the Dominion will break the ceiling price of 40 cents an ounce. Wartime Prices and Trade Board officials maintain that any change in the price here would tend to complicate the general price structure on the numerous products in which silver is used.

•

Local mining men take the view it would be "discriminatory and ridiculous" if the ceiling price is not lifted. An upturn in the Canadian price would appear to be only a matter of time. As it is now only the base metal companies with refining facilities will benefit as they can dispose of the product at the price established by the Treasury of the United States. The discrimination appears to be in the case of the gold mines where all gold produced must be delivered to the government and lacking availability of a refinery naturally feel they are being unfairly treated unless the ceiling price is lifted for the by-product.

•

War conditions necessitated the continuance of government control, both at home and abroad, over the price of the white metal, and its allocation for industrial and monetary purposes. The heavy demand recently for silver in foreign countries has pushed up the world price to a point where the fixed value of 45 cents in the United States did not bring in enough silver to meet the needs of industry there and this undoubtedly led to the moving up of the price on foreign metal to equal that which the U.S. have been receiving. Recently Canadian silver is reported sold to South American buyers at 60 cents. In addition to the demand for coinage in foreign countries there has been a substantial expansion of its uses in general industry as a substitute for other metals.

•

Of the silver consumed in the United States during 1943, (which in normal times is about three-quarters of the world output), approximately 65 per cent went into war production or for purposes classified as essential by the War Production Board. In these categories the largest single use was for photographic film, followed in order of quantity by silver brazing alloys and silver-lead solders, airplane engine bearings, electrical contacts and parts, military insignia, silver-plating army and navy eating utensils, and considerable less volume by medical and dental products. In Canada last year it is reported sales to jewelry and silver ware manufacturers exceeded 3,680,000 ounces, and for photographic and allied supplies more than 900,000 ounces.

•

Silver in Canada is produced chiefly in combination with other metals, with the great Sullivan mine (Consolidated Mining and Smelting) in British Columbia, primarily noted for its lead and zinc, the largest producer of silver in the Dominion. In fact, one half of the total production comes from British Columbia ores. For many years the famous Cobalt silver camp supplied the bulk of Canada's silver but the ore deposits of this district gradually became depleted and with the drop in the price in 1939, properties were dependent largely on the cobalt content of their ores. The chief source of silver in Ontario is the copper-nickel ores of the Sudbury district. An appreciable amount of silver also occurs in the gold ores of Ontario, as well as the copper-gold ores of Quebec and Manitoba, and the pitchblende ores of the Great Bear Lake district in the Northwest Territories.

•

Production of the white metal in Canada attained its maximum in 1910 when the output was 32,869,264 fine ounces, and this was when Cobalt was at its peak. The highest average yearly Canadian price per fine ounce was 111.122 cents in 1919. Production last year was valued at $5,843,196 from 13,586,502 ounces. This was the lowest output in years and compared with $7,849,111 in 1943 from 17,344,569 ounces, and $8,726,296 from 20,695,101 fine ounces in the previous year.

•

A boosting of the ceiling price in the Dominion may mean the re-opening of some silver mines closed down when the low price of silver made it impossible to operate them. Reports from Cobalt indicate a coming boom and state there is not a single abandoned silver mine shaft for sale. It is also possible activity can be looked for in the Great Bear Lake area. J. P. Bickell, president of Castle-Trethewey Mines, at the annual meeting last summer, intimated a well-established market for silver above 60 cents an ounce probably would justify re-opening the company's silver mine at Gowganda.

A decision as to when and where to sink a shaft is expected after two or three more drill holes are completed on the Bevcourt Gold Mines property in Louvicourt township, Quebec. Thirteen holes have been completed in a 2,000 foot section from the Buffadison boundary line to a north-south diabase dyke. Drilling has been carried beyond the dyke for some dist-

(Continued on Page 47)

Buy
WAR SAVINGS
CERTIFICATES

Tax Exempt...
Interest Bearing...
Redeemable after 6 months
$5 to $500 Pieces...

An ideal investment. So good that purchases are limited to $600 in any one year. Be thrifty. For sale at all banks and post-offices and by REGISTRAR, WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES, OTTAWA

This advertisement contributed by

THE ONTARIO PAPER Co., LIMITED
THOROLD, ONTARIO

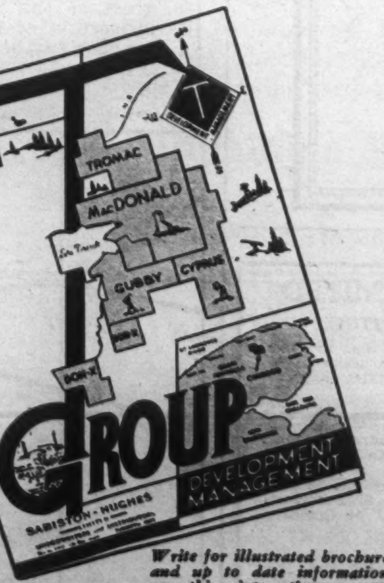
T
DEVELOPMENT · MANAGEMENT

The following mines comprise the T Group

MacDonald
Tromac
Vauze-Dufault
Gubby
Cyprus
Don-X
Candego

Due to the significance of the large orebody now being indicated on the MacDonald Mines, the Lake Dufault sector of Dufresnoy Township is emerging as a new potential mining camp, just a few miles north of the Town of Noranda.

The management of the T Group has had long and intimate experience in the development of this area and the properties under their management have been selected after several years of investigation because of their geological merit and connection with proven structures.



Write for illustrated brochure and up to date information on this interesting group.

Under the direction of the T Group management the exploration of these properties is being carried on concurrently by an experienced corps of engineers.

SABISTON-HUGHES
LIMITED
320 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario
ADel. 6203

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, • TORONTO

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NESBITT, THOMSON
& COMPANY, LIMITED
355 St. James Street West, Montreal
Branches in the principal cities of Canada
16

Milner, Ross & Co.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

W. B. Milner — D. G. Ross
J. S. Brown — G. C. Knowles
S. M. MacKay — H. M. V. Weller

330 BAY ST., TORONTO
Hamilton • Vancouver

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND No. 235

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 29th September 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager
Toronto, 18th September 1945

PENMANS LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1945.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of October, 1945.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of October, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal,
September 25, 1945.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

P. B. D., Orillia, Ont.—The common stock of MAPLE LEAF GARDENS LTD. recently established a new all-time high of 30 on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company ends its current fiscal year this month and directors recently declared an annual dividend at the fixed non-cumulative rate of 70c per share on the preferred stock, which is currently selling at the approximate call price of 12. Net profit for fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1944, showed improvement over the previous year and, including the refundable tax, was equal to $1.36 a share on the preferred and $1.19 on the common stock. No dividends have as yet been paid on the common, with surplus earnings used to reduce funded and mortgage debt. In the year ended Oct. 31, 1944, the balance of the outstanding mortgage was paid off to leave the company free of funded debt and only preferred and common stock outstanding.

A.C., Windthorst, Sask. — I look upon SAN ANTONIO GOLD MINES as having very favorable prospects for the future. As with most gold mining companies the labor situation has been serious and extensive development at depth where indications are quite promising is of necessity delayed. The excellent ore position appears to justify treating of a higher tonnage when adequate manpower is available. Present mill capacity is 550 tons but of late it has been running between 350 and 400 tons daily. Ore reserves at the end of 1944 were 860,000 tons, which undoubtedly will be rapidly and substantially increased when conditions return to normal. Less than 10% of the ore milled to date has come from below the 10th level and the horizons from the 11th to 16th are only partialy developed. Diamond drilling has indicated that the favorable structure continues for at least another 800 feet below the 16th or present bottom horizon. Net working capital as at Feb. 28, 1945, was $1,131,290. Adding to the speculative possibilities of the stock is the staking of a large block of claims at Island Lake, Manitoba, on which gold discoveries have been reported.

R. K. C., Vancouver, B.C.—The net profit of D. A. STUART OIL CO., for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1945, showed an increase from $189,039 to $199,562. Earnings for the latest year, on a participating basis, were equal to $3.08 per share on the preferred and $2.88 per share common. The year before, net was equal to $2.86 per share preferred and $2.66 per share common. Net profit included a post-war tax credit of $49,719 for the latest year and $40,089 one year ago. Net profit before taxes amounted to $715,967 for 1944-45 as against $678,516 one year earlier. Earnings are stated in U.S. funds. The report notes that the company may be subject to renegotiation of war contracts. The financial position was improved, with net working capital increased from $480,068 to $550,404 at May 31, 1945. Cash was up from $812,716 to $907,167.

L.A.V., Picton, Ont. — The recent decline in the price of WAITE AMULET MINES' shares can be attributed to the uncertainty surrounding the immediate future for copper and zinc and to the fact that dividends paid so far this year have not been earned. Just how the company will fare in the conversion period is dependent on the demand and price for the metals it produces. To meet war requirements operations have been running at full productive capacity and ore reserves as a consequence rapidly depleted. At present mill capacity they are suficient for about five years. The peacetime metal

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Maintain Good Cash Reserves!

BY HARUSPEX

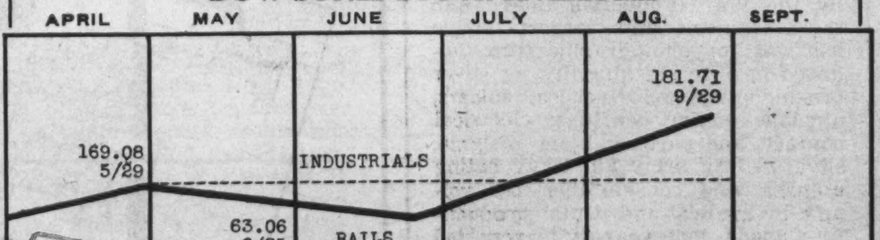
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: We regard stocks, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

In closing last week at 59.09, the Dow-Jones railroad average has moved above its rally point of mid-August, thereby confirming previous strength in the industrial average. This development confirms the intermediate trend as upward from the July/August support points and now leaves the rail average free, in due course, and assuming no immediate major adverse news development, to make a try at its bull market peak established in late June at 63.06. Meanwhile, as previously suggested herein, the market, following its rapid advance of the past several weeks, has been hesitant to declining over the current week. This may be attributed to need for consolidating the gains achieved, from which lowered price area another attempt at advance can eventually be anticipated.

Over-subscription in New York, by many times, of the 1,700,000 share offering of the untried Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, and the bidding up of the price of the stock on the following day, by 30%, is an indication of the public's large supply of cash and lusty speculative disposition, if not of its investment acumen. Out of an atmosphere of this character, further advance in the stock market can easily be achieved, although not without danger to the intrinsic position of prices. Time and again the public's departure from values by way of the bidding up of shares on the basis of purely credit excesses has been followed by rather drastic counter swings. Pending further progress of the reconversion movement, we would hold a substantial proportion of funds in cash reserves; retaining the balance in stocks for such further possible upmove as may develop over the weeks ahead.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto — Kirkland Lake

SAVE AND BUDGET

Peace of mind depends largely on planning what you can save and saving what you plan. That's "budgeting." Open a Canada Permanent savings account. Regular deposits should be part of your plan. 2% paid on savings. Withdrawals by cheque.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

To Policyholders:

SPECIAL EXTRA SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved a distribution of surplus in 1946 in accordance with the scale of distribution in effect in 1945, and, in addition thereto, a Special Extra Surplus Distribution of approximately $1,500,000. This latter sum is the amount of the contingency reserve set aside during the war years to provide for possible additional war mortality and, in view of the termination of the war, is no longer required.

The Special Extra Surplus Distribution will be as follows:

Number of Years Policy is in Force at Anniversary in 1946	*Percentage of Regular Surplus Distribution*
5 or more years	40%
4 years	30%
3 years	20%
2 years	10%

W. H. SOMERVILLE,
Vice-President and General Manager
Sept. 6th, 1945

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
DIVIDEND NO. 221

Notice is hereby given that a divide of twenty cents (20c) per share has be declared for the quarter ending 31 October, 1945, payable at the Head Offi and Branches on and after Thursday, t 1st day of November next, to shareholde of record of 29th September, 1945.

By order of the Board.
W. G. MORE,
General Manag
Toronto, 12th September, 1945.

Standard Chemical Company
LIMITED
Preferred Stock Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the Board Directors of this Company has declared quarterly dividend of one and one-quart percent (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock this Company, payable on the 1st day December, 1945, to shareholders of reco at the close of business on the 31st day October, 1945.

By order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secreta
September 27th, 1945.

situation may mean the daily tonnage will have to be cut and this would be reflected in earnings. So far this year 60 cents has been paid in dividends, while earnings in the first six months were 36.9 cents as compared with 55.7 cents in the like period in 1944. Company officials state that earnings for the balance of the year may show a further decline and anticipate that it may be necessary to reduce the present dividend rate.

R. B. E., Owen Sound, Ont.—BLUE RIBBON CORP. is making satisfactory progress. The company's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1945, shows that after providing for all taxes, depreciation on plants and buildings, and taking care of all operating expenses, the net earnings amounted to $144,288.03, compared with $116,896.33 for the previous year. Dividends at the rate of 5 per cent per annum were paid quarterly on the preferred, amounting to $67,151. Bond interest amounted to $12,954. The expenses of the bond issue were written off in full. After making provision for the above-mentioned charges, $31,240 was transferred to the surplus account.

J. F., Montreal, Que. — In NIB YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES your friends have selected a gold prospect offering possibilities, although it will remain for additional exploration to tell the story. The company's holdings are well located, the management capable and finances in the treasury adequate. Four groups, 22 claims in all, are held in the main section of Yellowknife. Work on the northern group revealed favorable geological conditions and encouragement was met with in shallow drilling. The officials recently reported the intention of drilling another group which is surrounded by holdings of Frobisher Exploration in the main area. A quartz carbonate zone has been traced on the property for 1,800 feet and shows a width of about 100 feet.

G.E.F., Halifax, N.S.—Yes, a proposal to exchange each share of the preference stock of CANADIAN BREWERIES LTD. for three common shares has been approved by the directors and will be submitted to the shareholders at special general meetings to be held in the near future. It is the intention of the directors on approval and the exchange becoming effective to increase the annual rate of dividend on the common shares from 80 cents to $1 per share. There are currently outstanding 245,497 preference shares entitled to an annual cumulative dividend of $3.40 per share and callable at $46.75 per share. E. P. Taylor, chairman of the board, states after careful consideration directors unanimously decided that it would be in the interest of both preference and common shareholders and of the company to consolidate both classes of stock into common shares of no par value so that apart from its funded indebtedness Canadian Breweries Ltd. will only have the one issue of securities outstanding in the hands of the public. In the opinion of the board of directors it is desirable to maintain existing preference shareholders as shareholders of the company so that they may continue to share in future growth and prosperity of the company, Mr. Taylor states. The proposal, if approved by the shareholders and confirmed by supplementary letters patent, will mean that the preference shares as now constituted will disappear and there will be issued to holders of preference shares three common shares for each preference share which will rank equally in every respect with the common shares now outstanding.

A. D. N., Halifax, N.S.—A large mine is expected to be developed eventually by VICOUR GOLD MINES on its large holdings in Louvicourt township, Quebec. It is estimated over 500,000 tons of ore have been developed, sufficient for operation of a 300-ton mill for approximately three years and work to date has been mainly confined to some eight of 66 claims held. Recent work in the new diamond drilling campaign in the neighborhood of two parallel faults has not disclosed any new ore. The chances of extending the ore to depth and in the area unexplored laterally are considered excellent by J. P. Norrie, consulting engineer. Consolidated Mining & Smelting, Anglo-Huronian and Inspiration Mining & Development, hold substantial interests in this operation.

T.H.L., St. Lambert, Que.—Holders of PROVINCE OF ALBERTA bonds have deposited $82,715,000 of the provincial securities with various banks in Canada and the United States. This represents approximately 97 per cent of the total required to make the reorganization program operative. The Alberta government plan stipulates that 75 per cent or approximately $85,000,000 of the total of $113,000,000 of securities outstanding will have to be deposited before the program is declared operative.

Russell Industries Limited

SUBSIDIARIES of Russell Industries Limited manufacture products that will be in good demand when restrictions are removed and the company is able to completely reconvert to peacetime or normal operations. These subsidiaries produce gears, transmissions, etc., for the automotive industry and sporting goods, such as bicycles, children's vehicles, skates, hockey paraphernalia, tennis racquets, etc. The Canadian automotive industry at present is converting to the manufacture of civilian cars to cope with the built-up demand for new cars as a result of the wartime restrictions on the manufacture of automotive vehicles for civilian use. Sport goods will also find a ready market when the manufacturers are in a position to offer their merchandise in increasing quantities for sale to the public.

H. R. Tudhope, president, in the company's annual report for 1944, stated the major portion of the manufacturing facilities during that year were devoted directly or indirectly to the production of war supplies, but he said indications pointed to a substantial decrease in war production and an increase in production for civilian needs. In connection with the change-over to civilian production, the president stated that problems relating to conversion and increasing costs of production may have an adverse effect on profits of the company for 1945. Since the above was written hostilities have ended in Europe and in the Pacific to allow the company to speed up reconversion. With working capital of over $5,000,000 and substantial cash and investments on hand, Russell Industries Limited is well financed for the postwar years.

Net consolidated profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1944 amounted to $598,722, inclusive of $160,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, and was equal to $4.11 per share of common stock. The previous year's profit of $622,806, inclusive of $207,636 refundable tax, was equal to $6.02 per share. Prior to 1943 the company's financial statement was on a non-consolidated basis and figures for those years are not comparable with those for 1943 and 1944. Exclusive of the refundable tax, net profit for 1944 was equal to $2.96 per share and for 1943 to $3.82 per share, or well above the current annual dividend rate of $1.20 a share.

At December 31, 1944, net working capital amounted to $5,079,277, an increase from $4,959,730 at December 31, 1943. Current assets of $6,515,709 included cash of $824,185 and investments of $2,869,892, or in the aggregate well in excess of total current liabilities of $1,436,432.

Outstanding capital of Russell Industries Limited at December 31, 1944, consisted of 3,059 shares of 7% cumulative preference stock of $100 par value and 139,410 shares of common stock of no par value. The preference shares are entitled to annual cumulative dividends at the fixed rate of 7%, are non-callable and convertible on the basis of one preference for ten common shares. The company has no funded debt. In 1940 the old common was split ten-for-one.

Dividends are paid to date on the preference stock and are currently being paid on the common stock at the annual rate of $1.20 per share. An initial quarterly dividend of 20c per share was paid on the present common in March 1940 and increased to 30c quarterly with the distribution made March 1944. With earnings showing a substantial margin over the annual dividend requirement and the strong financial position, an increase in the annual rate of dividend on the common is a possibility.

Russell Industries Limited is a holding company for Canada Cycle and Motor Company Limited with a United States subsidiary known as C.C.M. Incorporated, Canadian Acme Screw & Gear Limited and West Toronto Holdings Limited. The company was originally incorporated in 1899.

rice range and price earnings ratio for the present common shares follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
944	30	19¾	$4.11-a	7.3	4.8	$1.20
943	22	15	6.02-a	3.7	2.5	0.80
942	15¾	12	1.03	15.3	11.6	0.80
941	18	14	1.03	17.4	13.6	0.80
940	18	15	1.23	14.6	12.2	0.80
Average 1943-1944 only				5.1	3.4	
Approximate current ratio				9.2		
Current yield				3.2%		

—Includes $1.15 per share refundable excess profits tax 1944 and $2.20 a share 1943.

ote—Earnings per share 1944 and 1943 are on the basis of a consolidated financial statement and not comparable with previous years which were reported on a non-consolidated basis.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

ear Ended December 31	1944	1943
et Profit-x	$ 598,722	$ 622,806
urplus	3,291,234	3,048,544
urrent Assets	6,515,709	7,200,043
urrent Liabilities	1,436,432	2,240,313
et Working Capital	5,079,277	4,959,730
ash	824,185	491,027
nvestments	2,869,892	2,723,848

—Includes $160,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax 1944 and $207,636 1944.

ote—For 1944 and 1943 the company's financial statement was presented on a consolidated basis and in preceding years on a non-consolidated basis.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

**DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED**
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

HARRY G. STANTON H. WILLIAM HATCH D'ALTON McCARTHY
S. C. HETHERINGTON KENNETH B. ANDRAS
Our Monthly Bulletin Current Investment Returns
with *Suggestions on Market Trend,* Sent on Request
STANTON, HATCH & McCARTHY
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
AD. 9151 601-320 Bay Street

Burns Bros. & Company
Charles Burns **Wilfred H. Denton**
Andrew A. Foster P. C. Mulholland
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
244 BAY STREET, TORONTO AD. 9371

Out of the War . . . A Great New Industry

A significant indication of the importance and expanding use of Magnesium Metal may be ascertained from the fact that the first Bomber to use this metal contained about 500 pounds while the latest contained over 10,000 pounds.

And so in peacetime, ultra-light Magnesium Alloys have tremendous possibilities in their application to the manufacture of all kinds of industrial machinery, transportation equipment and household conveniences where a saving in weight means greater economy and efficiency of operation.

If you are interested in a well established and financed Company which has excellent growth prospects, we commend your considering the purchase of:

Dominion Magnesium Limited
No par value Capital Stock
These shares are listed on The Toronto Stock Exchange
Market: Approximately $7.62-$8.25 per share
Descriptive literature available upon request.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London,
Correspondents in New York and London, England.

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

ABOUT INSURANCE

Hard to Realize Fire Prevention is a Personal Responsibility

By GEORGE GILBERT

It seems impossible to arouse the public to the necessity of taking more effective action to bring down the yearly loss of life and property by fire occurring in this country. Despite the heavy increase in this fire waste in recent years, the people generally remain apathetic.

As far as the annual property loss by fire is concerned, this has increased from $22,735,264 in 1940 to $40,562,478 in 1944, exclusive of $1,360,312 loss in National Defence properties. It is not understood that the great bulk of this fire loss could be prevented by taking reasonable precautions.

EACH year over a lengthy period a week has been designated by Royal Proclamation as Fire Prevention Week, with the main object of drawing the attention of the public to the appalling loss of life and property by fire annually taking place in this country, and to the means by which this largely avoidable waste of life and material resources may be reduced to a minimum. This year the seven days run from October 7 to October 13, and people everywhere in Canada would be well-advised to observe it by carrying out the following recommendations:

"1. All residential, assembly, institutional, commercial, industrial and military buildings be carefully inspected, and all conditions likely to cause or promote the spread of fire be removed. 2. All farm buildings and their surroundings, elevators and warehouses be carefully inspected, and all fire hazards remedied so as to safeguard vital food supplies. 3. Fire drills be held in all schools, institutions, office buildings and factories, in order that a greater degree of safety be ensured by acquainting the occupants with the best and most expeditious mode of exit in time of danger, and that special instruction on the subject of fire prevention be given by the teachers and by municipal officials in the schools. 4. By public meetings, the press, radio broadcasts, specially prepared motion pictures or otherwise as may seem most fit, municipal, provincial and federal officials concerned endeavor to impress upon the citizens the national importance of safeguarding life and property from loss by fire."

Would Effect Big Saving

There is no question that if these modest and reasonable recommendations were carried out faithfully by the people generally throughout the country, an amazingly large saving of life and property from loss by fire would be effected. But it must be admitted that it is extremely difficult to bring about a realization on the part of the bulk of the population that Fire Prevention is a personal responsibility. They are inclined to regard the greatly increased fire losses in recent years as something to be expected in view of the greater industrial activity in the Dominion and the increase in the production of war materials. They evidently think it is the responsibility of the public authorities to take what preventive and protective measures are necessary to safeguard life and property from fire; that it is the business of the insurance companies to take care of the property fire losses which do occur, and that they can well afford to pay them out of the premiums they have collected from their policyholders for that purpose.

They do not seem to realize that the greater the losses by fire on insured property the greater must be the amount collected in premiums from the insured, if the insurance companies are to remain solvent and continue in business, while in the case of loss by fire of property that is not insured there is no recovery of any part of the loss. In 1944 of the total property fire loss, $30,205,969 was insured and $10,356,509 was uninsured, and in 1943 of the total, $24,394,990 was insured and $7,069,720 was uninsured.

Drain on Resources

Neither do people generally seem to realize that property destroyed by fire, whether insured or uninsured, is gone forever, and that while the individual property owner who is insured may be reimbursed in money to the amount of the insurance he carries, the country's total resources are reduced in amount by the value of the property destroyed.

What this yearly drain on the material wealth and resources of the country amounts to in a short period may be gathered from the government figures showing the aggregate loss for the ten years, 1935 to 1944, inclusive. During this period the property loss by fire totalled $272,036,349, a heavy burden to be borne by the people of any country and especially by the people of one with the population of Canada.

When it is known that the great bulk of this burden could be removed from the backs of the people by the adoption of simple and reasonable fire prevention and fire protection measures by every one, it is astonishing that so much apathy should still exist on the part of the public as to the necessity of doing anything about it. In a time of scarcity of goods and materials like the present, they should be spurred to action, it would appear, as these fire losses not only deplete existing stocks but also constitute a serious handicap to the nation's recovery in the postwar period.

What are some of the simple precautions which everyone in the family may take to make the home safe from fire? First, put lighted matches and smokes out before you throw them away. Keep matches where small children cannot reach them. Never smoke in the garage, barn, attic or in bed.

Safety Measures

Another precaution is to remove rubbish, waste papers and all unnecessary combustible materials from attic and basement; provide metal ash and garbage cans; burn rubbish only in a safely covered brick or metal incinerator, and watch the fire; examine all stoves, furnaces and smoke pipes to make sure they are safe, and have needed repairs made at once; have the chimneys examined regularly, and all defects repaired.

A further precaution is to avoid the danger of liquid fires and explosions by keeping no gasoline in the home, and to do dry cleaning with safe liquids or send the work to the cleaners; never start fires with kerosene or gasoline; notify the electric company of electrical trouble and the gas company of gas leaks; don't look for gas leaks with a match; avoid homemade wiring and replace blown fuses with new ones—not with pennies.

Another simple precaution is to teach everyone in the family to be be careful of fire, to watch stoves, fireplaces, electric irons and all other possible fire causes; remember always where the nearest fire alarm box is and how to turn in an alarm; if telephoning an alarm, be sure the address is understood; use a neighbor's phone rather than one in the burning building if the fire has gained any headway; explain to every one in the house what to do in case of fire, how to put out fire in clothing by wrapping in a rug or blanket; what to do when grease catches fire in the kitchen by

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY
Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

$1,596,676.77
DIVIDENDS RETURNED TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1944
Are you Participating?
Applications for Agencies Invited
NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 2

Quick INSURANCE SERVICE
Sound INSURANCE PROTECTION
Automobile, Teams, Burglary, Plate Glass, Personal Property, General Liability, Elevator, Fire, Cargo, Fidelity, Surety Bonds.
SOUND policies to protect you—and quick, courteous, intelligent service if you have a claim. That's the Pilot policy, made possible by company claims offices throughout Ontario.
Agency Enquiries Invited
PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY
199 BAY STREET TORONTO

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
VANCE C. SMITH, Res. Sec'y, Concourse Bldg., Toronto, Elgin 3355
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

THE MONARCH LIFE
ESTABLISHED 1906
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

1792 NORTH AMERICA 1945
FRIEND IN DEED
YOUR insurance Agent or Broker can be a valued adviser. The more you take him into your confidence the better he will be able to serve you. And sometimes he can save you money on your insurance premiums without sacrificing protection.
For example: he can secure for you the benefit of "North America" Companies' engineering service. This service discovers fire and accident hazards which can be eliminated, thereby helping to reduce premium rates.
Your Broker or Agent will not only get for you the exact insurance coverage you require but he will also place your business with the company offering the most equitable terms. And if you have a claim he will see that it is settled fairly and promptly.
The "North America" Companies recommend the placing of all Fire, Marine and Casualty Insurance through Agents or Brokers.
Business accepted solely through Agents and Brokers.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA
COMPANIES
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
FIRE • MARINE • CASUALTY
Service Offices throughout Canada 9

YELLOWKNIFE SPOTLIGHT
This publication will keep you fully posted on developments in the entire Yellowknife District, including the new boom camp of Indin Lake. Without obligation, ask to have your name placed on our mailing list, in order that you may receive it regularly. Just note your name and address below and return this ad to us.
Name ....
Address ....
UNITED SECURITIES COMPANY
MEMBERS ONTARIO SECURITY DEALERS ASSOCIATION
371 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario

smothering the fire with a metal lid.

It is by the taking of such simple precautions as these that the fire losses in dwellings will be reduced to a minimum and the cost of insurance to householders be correspondingly brought down. As the prevailing rates for fire insurance are based upon the fire losses incurred, it is obvious that everyone has reason to be concerned in effecting the greatest possible reduction of such losses.

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to be informed as to the amount of fire insurance transacted in the various Provinces of Canada by a Swiss company called the Baloise Fire Insurance Company. What is the financial position in Canada of this company and its income and expenditure in this country? Is it an old-established company?

—F. H. J., Winnipeg, Man.

Baloise Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Basle, Switzerland, and Canadian head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1863 and has been doing business in Canada since 1922. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. At the end of 1944 its total assets in Canada were $245,360, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $107,316, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $138,034. Its total income in Canada in 1944 was $107,300, while its total expenditure in this country amounted to $103,248. In 1944 the net premiums written by the company in the various Provinces were as follows: Alberta, $2,010; British Columbia, $2,185; Manitoba, $1,504; New Brunswick, $237; Nova Scotia, $110; Ontario, $33,723; Prince Edward Island, none; Quebec, $59,269; Saskatchewan, $1,599; all other parts of Canada, $832. The company is safe to insure with, and all claims are readily collectable.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

ance but so far no values have been found. Nearly all the holes in the 2,000 foot length returned ore sections and officials feel an important zone has been demonstrated. Tentative plans call for sinking a shaft to 500 feet before lateral development is commenced and eventually a series of holes will be put down north to south to cross-section the large granodiorite plug and explore in a preliminary way the south contact.

•

A plan has been arranged by the Ontario Mining Association whereby engineer-graduates returning from services in the Canadian armed forces will be given a year's practical training in various types of mines covering the principal departments of mining activities. The program provides a training period of one year, divided into three four-month periods at three different mines, a small gold mine, a large one and a base metal mine, and the work at each one will include underground treatment, shops and engineering office.

•

Elder Gold Mines, in Rouyn and Beauchastel townships, Quebec, where it is now estimated 1,500,000 tons of ore has been indicated by diamond drilling as compared with 1,000,000 calculated in the spring, has awarded a contract to sink a shaft to 750 feet. Four levels are to be established. Machinery and equipment for the program is now on the property. The grade of ore is said to be $8 per ton and as it has a high silica content it will be trucked to Noranda Mines for treatment.

•

In diamond drill hole No. 34, the most easterly yet drilled, Porcupine Reef Gold Mines reports the best results so far secured. A core length of 13 feet averaged 1.88 ozs. or $72.38 per ton. The full width of the intersection of 26½ feet averaged .92 ozs., or $35.42. This vein was cut at a vertical depth of 600 feet. The drilling has extended the zone of values to a length of 700 feet and there remains more than 1,100 feet to be explored along the favorable zone to the east boundary which is the west boundary of Bonetal Porcupine Mines.

A new area of Quebec from which intense staking is reported is the Ligneris section, northeast of Amos. A number of gold discoveries have already been reported with excellent values. Some of the leading mining and exploration companies are participating in the latest staking activities. These include Dome Exploration, which has started diamond drilling, Wright-Hargreaves, O'Brien, Quebec Gold Mining Corporation, Bouzan, Continental Diamond Drilling and Dominion Marlartic.

•

With plans complete to carry operations to record depth, Wright-Hargreaves Mines will deepen the inside shaft another 900 feet instead of sinking at some distance from the main inside winze. The winze will be carried to 7,400 feet and this will prevent the necessity of installing new equipment. Preliminary work should be finished early next year and provided sufficient men have been added the main job will be commenced. Some months ago Wright-Hargreaves reported that diamond drilling had cut promising vein intersections in the north part of the property at a depth of more than 7,000 feet.

MR. B. C. DAHLMAN

The promotion of B. C. Dahlmann to the position of Production Manager for Canada of Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company has just been announced by Vance C. Smith, Canadian Manager and Resident Secretary of the Company. In his new capacity Mr. Dahlmann will be in charge of production and underwriting for Lumbermens and its associate company, the National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company. He is also Assistant Secretary of both companies.

Priceless works of art looted by the Germans from the city of Florence, Italy, were found stored in two places in Northern Italy. At the handing over ceremony, held in the Piazza Signoria, the Florence Guards in their mediaeval uniforms opened the proceedings with a trumpet fanfare.

AIDS ONTARIO POLICE

Chief W. Gordon Fraser, of the Police and Fire Dept. of Forest Hill, says "Our Gestetner Duplicator has proven a definite asset in increasing efficiency, saving money, and saving time."

Police Circulars re stolen property, Business and Dog Licenses, or of matters of interest to residents: Blank forms for reports of every kind: Orders and instructions for public events and parades; Annual and like reports: are all turned out speedily and economically on a "Gestetner."

* * * *

No business is too large, and hardly any are too small, to use "Gestetner" to advantage. Watch for our new models, all made to render "Service beyond your Expectations."

New Series No. 1

Intelligent Employment of

"Risk Capital"

We are sponsors of the following mining companies

•

IN RED LAKE

Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited
Dickenson Red Lake Mines Limited
Clicker Red Lake Mines Limited
Detta Red Lake Mines Limited
Dorion Red Lake Mines Limited
Lake Rowan (1945) Mines Limited

•

IN BOURLAMAQUE-LOUVICOURT

Mylamaque Mines Limited
Petitclerc Mines Limited
Tasmaque Gold Mines Limited

•

A new map of Red Lake will be mailed on request.

Any man has the privilege of embarking upon an adventure with his own money but a financial house responsible for clients' investments must study the risk element in every step it takes. Therefore, in all our dealings with our clients and in our public relations we emphasize risk and start with that as a foundation.

In the general movement of human affairs, particularly in business, few steps can be taken which do not entail some measure of risk, and the men who are usually successful are those who take the most intelligent steps to meet both the known hazards and those which cannot be foreseen.

It is, of course, impossible to eliminate the sense of adventure from mining. It is actually hunting for hidden treasure and that, since the dawn of history, has been the most gripping and enthralling of human occupations. Nothing is more thrilling than the progress of an exploration and development campaign, as , step by step, hope grows into expectation and judgment is confirmed.

In spite of our conservative attitude we could not resist a feeling of elation when, for instance, the news came down that a diamond drill on one of our properties had cut 37 feet of half ounce gold. That was not the end but the real beginning of a treasure hunt which becomes more and more accurate and sure-footed as further clues are revealed and co-related.

"ONE GOOD INVESTMENT WORTH A LIFETIME OF LABOUR"

BREWIS & WHITE

200 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone: *ELgin 7225

Mongolia Is Rich In Cattle and Sheep

By ROBERT FRIARY

The vast areas of Mongolia, sandwiched between Russia's far eastern territories and China to the south, are as yet an unknown quantity and their future influence upon the politics of Eastern Asia remains to be seen.

Outer Mongolia, the largest section, is under Soviet protection and its economic possibilities are immense. Larger than France and Italy together, its well-watered pastures provide grazing for large numbers of cattle and sheep, and quantities of hides and wool were supplied during the war.

AMONG the peoples vitally interested in the momentous events in the Far East are the Mongols, since their future for many years to come is likely to be settled by them.

There are reckoned to be between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of these people, proud and hardy descendants of Ghengis Khan's conquistadores. They occupy a vast area of Central Asia, which consists of mountains, deserts and in parts, splendid pasturage, where their famous horses are bred.

In recent years Mongolia has been divided into three parts, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and the Buriat (or Buryat) Mongolian Republic, lying east of Lake Baikal, and forming part of the U.S.S.R.

The largest section is the first, Outer Mongolia, an independent republic under Soviet protection, in the same way as Sarawak is an independent country, but which has for nearly 60 years been under British protection.

The Mongols are first-class soldiers and those of Outer Mongolia have been marching with the Russians against the Japanese, for whom they have no love.

The division between Inner and Outer Mongolia is nothing more than an artificial one. Settlement is so sparse over both countries that inhabited places are a day's march apart. Much of Inner Mongolia consists of the terrible desert of Gobi, uncrossed by Europeans until recent times. Sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of horses and camels are the chief occupations. These animals are used on the caravan routes between Mongolia, Manchuria and China.

Inner Mongolia has been dominated by Japan since the invasion of Manchuria. The Japanese have given the country some of the "blessings" of civilization, but their rule has been unpopular.

The pro-Japanese element is reckoned at a mere five per cent, and the balance consists of princes, high lamas and richer Mongols who, while not friendly to Japan, are opposed to Soviet political institutions and fear for their property.

Although Russia carries on considerable trade with Outer Mongolia, the Soviets' main interest in the country has been, for obvious reasons, strategic. Japanese war lords made no secret of the fact that their ambition was to deprive Russia of territory stretching as far from the Pacific as the western shores of Lake Baikal.

200 Incidents

To Japan, Outer Mongolia was the key to that lake and the cutting of the Trans-Siberian railway. To the Russians it is both the corridor to China and a route to their immense Far Eastern territories, where such notable industrial developments have taken place.

These facts are sufficient explanation of the many—the total runs into nearly 200 — so-called "incidents" which occurred in the "no-man's-land" among the nebulous boundaries of Inner and Outer Mongolia, each side often claiming the same bit of land.

Outer Mongolia is estimated to cover some 360,000 square miles, making it larger than France and Italy combined, and the population is something over a million. Figures cannot be accurate because many of the people are nomadic. About 100,000 Russians live in the country.

Although since the war of 1914-18 virile Soviet methods of land development and modern industry have made their impact increasingly felt, in the main the Mongol herdsman persists in the ways of his forefathers, worshipping his grassy plains, his sturdy ponies and his cheese.

But Outer Mongolia is by no means negligible economically, and among its rivers are the headwaters of the mighty Yenisei (3,300 miles), one of the world's great waterways. There is good pasturage, providing grazing for large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. The hides and wool supplied during the war were invaluable, and Outer Mongolia is Russia's fourth foreign market.

The capital, Ulan Bator Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight," is now linked by road and air with Ulan Ude, capital of the Buriat Mongolian Republic.

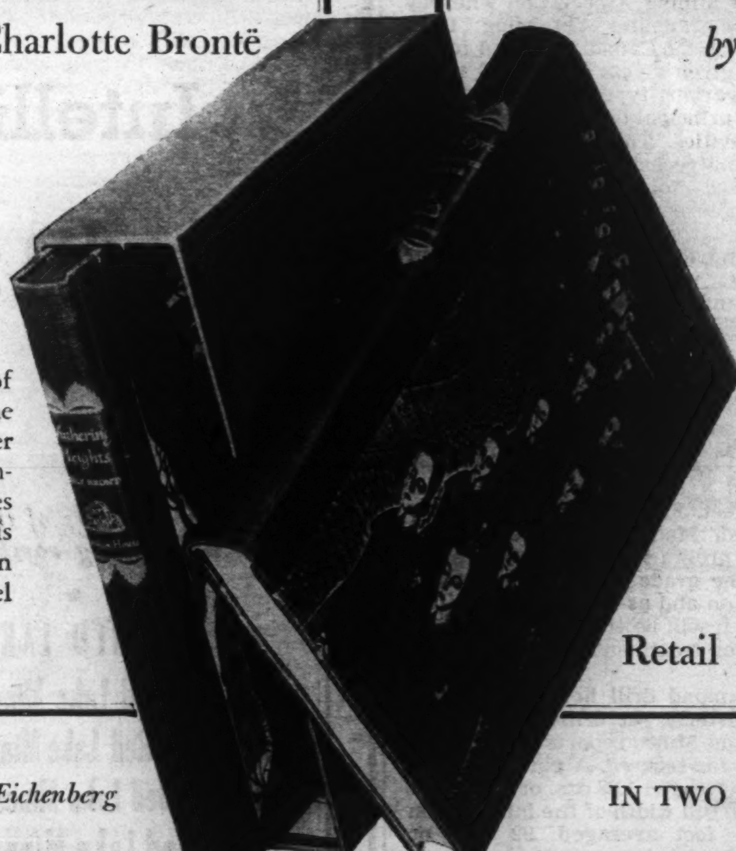
W. L. BAYER, a leading Canadian industrialist, who has been elected a Director of Eastern Steel Products Limited. Mr. Bayer is President of Canadian Bronze Company, Limited; Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Canadian Breweries Limited; Director Canadian Vickers Limited, Massey-Harris Company, Limited, and other corporations. Mr. Bayer's election to the Board of Eastern Steel Products Limited follows the recent change in control of the company. W. H. Denton and A. B. Davidson of Toronto are other Directors representing the new interests on the company's Board.

Free COPIES...TO NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

THESE TWO *Beautifully Illustrated* IMMORTAL NOVELS

JANE EYRE
by Charlotte Brontë

Few novels in the wide realm of English literature have held the affection of so many readers, year after year, as *Jane Eyre*. Its striking combination of romance and horror makes it a book impossible to forget. This is one of the most beautiful editions in which Charlotte Brontë's great novel has ever been published.



WUTHERING HEIGHTS
by Emily Brontë

Wuthering Heights has been called "one of the greatest stories ever written by man, woman or angel." A novel of moods and passions, of almost unearthly men and women and children weaving their fates against the rugged, moorland country in England.

Retail Price $6.50

With 37 Wood Engravings by Fritz Eichenberg

IN TWO SEPARATE VOLUMES (BOXED)

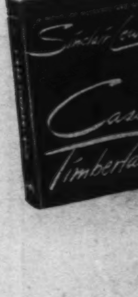
Begin your subscription WITH ANY ONE OF THESE RECENT SELECTIONS

BRAVE MEN
BY ERNIE PYLE
$3.50

"This book for thousands and thousands of us, who have sons or friends' sons in this war, will be the source book of what happened to them, as they saw it. This is the first-hand reporting which will never be equalled by stories told afterwards."
—Henry Seidel Canby

UP FRONT
BY BILL MAULDIN
and
THE WORLD, THE FLESH and FATHER SMITH
BY BRUCE MARSHALL
(*double selection*)
COMBINED PRICE TO MEMBERS
$3.75

Bill Mauldin's drawings of our fighting men have made him the Bruce Bairnsfather of this war, and have won him the Pulitzer Prize as well. Bruce Marshall's delightful novel of a priest in Scotland "lets embarrassment (as Christopher Morley says) fall where it may."



CASS TIMBERLANE
BY SINCLAIR LEWIS
$3.00

This nineteenth novel by Sinclair Lewis is the story of Judge Timberlane, who falls deeply in love with and marries a girl young enough to be his daughter. As a novel of husbands and wives, it is fast becoming one of the most discussed books of the year.

THE WHITE TOWER
BY JAMES R. ULLMAN
$3.00

The White Tower, in the Swiss Alps, raises its sublime immensity of rock and ice high above a Europe torn by hate. Five men and a girl, brought together by chance, determine to conquer it. Their story, reports Clifton Fadiman, "is not apt to be surpassed for thrills and rare exaltation of feeling."

MANY BENEFITS—ONE OBLIGATION: Over 600,000 book-reading families now belong to the Book-of-the-Month Club. They do so in order to keep themselves from missing the important new books they are really interested in.

As a Club member, you receive an advance publication report about the judges' choice—and also reports about all other important coming books. If you decide you want the book-of-the-month, you let it come. If not (on a blank always provided) you can specify some other book you want or simply say: "Send me nothing."

Last year the retail value of free books given to Club members was over $9,000,000—given, not sold! These book-dividends could be distributed free because so many subscribers ordinarily want the book-of-the-month that an enormous edition can be printed. The saving on this quantity-production enables the Club to buy the right to print *other fine* library volumes. These are then manufactured and distributed free among subscribers—*one for every book-of-the-month purchased.*

You pay no yearly fee as a member. Your one obligation is that you must buy no fewer than four books-of-the-month in any twelve-month period. Your subscription to the Book-of-the-Month Club is not for one year, but as long as you decide; you can end it at any time after taking four books-of-the-month. You pay for the books as you get them—the regular retail price (frequently less) plus a small charge to cover postage and other mailing expenses.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB C6710
385 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Please enroll me as a member. I am to receive free copies of JANE EYRE and WUTHERING HEIGHTS and for every book-of-the-month I purchase from the Club I am to receive, free, the current book-dividend then being distributed. I agree to purchase at least four books-of-the-month from the Club each full year I am a member, and I may cancel my subscription any time after purchasing four such books from the Club.

Name..
Please Print Plainly
Address..
City.................... *Province*....................
Begin My Subscription With....................
(choose one of the selections shown above)
....

The Club ships to Canadian members, without any extra charge for duty, through Book-of-the-Month Club (Canada), Ltd.